# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

## And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 32. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 37.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY DAVID MACLEAN, PRINTER, SECOND-STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM WOOD STREET, At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.



## IF EVER,

Now is the time for Wealth.

FORTUNE'S HOME, Baltimore.

Seventeenth Report of the drawing of the

### Grand State Lottery,

OF MARYLAND,

NOW drawing in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the governor and council, containing the grand capital prize of

### 5,000 Dollars,

And being the principal Lottery now drawing in the United States.

Ticket 24296, a prize of $100
19822, a prize of 100
Tickets 19170, 20299, 21600, each 50
And 195 prizes of 10

For the prizes and at GONINE'S Office, 32, Market street, the Cash can be had on presentation of the Ticket.

Previous to the present drawing the chance for high prizes was truly superior, but the result of this drawing has still more improved it. There now remain but three drawings more, and the great capitals of

100,000 DOLLARS.
20,000 Dollars.
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Tickets, $15 00 | Quarter 3 75
Half 7 50 | Eighth, 1 87

*For Tickets to draw the prizes, be particular to apply or send to "Fortune's Home,"*

### GONINE'S

No. 32, MARKET-STREET, near the Market,

### BALTIMORE,

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March 5.—3t

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*FLINT GLASS WARE,*

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
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Also,

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Also,

40 Acres of Land,

Situated in St. Clair Township, now occupied by John Dum and others, about thirty acres cleared and enclosed by a good fence.

Also,

Four undivided sixth-parts of the FARM now occupied by James Gray, in Mifflin township, containing

400 Acres of Land,

Two hundred acres of which are cleared and highly improved; upon which are erected three Dwelling Houses, one Saw Mill, Barn, Stables, &c.

For terms apply to

Algernon S. T. Mountain,
Attorney in fact for William Carrol and Moses Kerr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27.—4t

### TO BE RENTED,

THAT COMMODIOUS

Three Story Brick House,

Situated in the Diamond, and at present occupied by Dr. S. R. Holmes.—Possession can be given on the 1st of April.

For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
*Wood Street*

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

One Case Leghorn Bonnets,

Direct from the Manufactory, which he will dispose of at a small advance on the original cost.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—6t

### FOUND,

IN the Allegheny river, near Mr. Bowen's Rolling Mill, Pittsburgh, a pair of WHEELS, belonging to a light wagon, which the owner may have by applying to the subscriber near the Rolling Mill, and paying charges

William Brady.

March 12, 1824

### AUCTION SALES.

By Davis & Hanson,
FRONT-STREET.

DRY GOODS,

*On every MONDAY & THURSDAY Morning, At 10 o'clock*

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FURNITURE, Etc.

*On Same Days, in the Afternoon, at half past 2.*

BOOKS

On *SATURDAY EVENING*, the 20th instant, at half past 6 o'clock, and will be continued regularly on *every second Saturday Evening.*

Davis & Hanson, *Auctioneers, And Commission-Merchants.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20—8t

### AUCTION STORE AND Commission Warehouse.

Corner of Wood and Front-streets.
*PITTSBURGH.*

W. ANDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED to the BRICK WAREHOUSE, lately occupied by J. W. BIDDLE, & CO. corner of Front and Wood streets, where he has opened an

*AUCTION STORE,*

And will be glad to transact all business in that line with which he may be entrusted. He will also continue to do business generally, and to receive and forward merchandise as formerly.

February 20—6t.

### PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

*** The Editors of the Maysville Eagle, Lexington Monitor, Louisville Public Advertiser, Chillicothe Supporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Nashville Gazette, will publish the above 7 times A. A. & Co.

### Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel,* Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

### Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls. Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

*ALSO—ON HAND,*

Fifty Barrels PRIME NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,
*Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.*

Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Drug & Color Warehouse.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and all dealers in their line, that they have recently received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia,

214 Packages of GOODS,

Which, in addition to their stock on hand, comprises a general assortment of fresh

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which have been selected with care, and procured on the lowest cash prices, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

*On hand, a constant supply of*

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Wholesale or by the bottle. Also, SULPHATE QUININE, a celebrated chemical discovery, an effectual cure for the ague

Charles Avery & Co.
*Druggists, Corner of Wood & Second-streets.*

Pittsburgh, March 12—6t

### For Sale,

*The following very valuable*

REAL PROPERTY,

*Within a few miles of Pittsburgh, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. John Wilkins, viz.*

AT and near the mouth of *Pine Creek,* on the Allegheny River, one Tract, containing two hundred and fifteen acres, and thirty-nine perches, being No. 11 in Cunningham's District, adjoining the property of the late General O'Hara. On this tract there are a log house and stable with about 30 acres cleared.

One other Tract adjoining the above, containing two hundred and seven acres and eighty seven perches, being No. 12 in Cunningham's district, on which are a log house and stable, a good spring, and about thirty acres cleared.

One other Tract adjoining the above, being No. 13 in Cunningham's district, containing two hundred and fifty-seven acres and eighty-seven perches, on which are a squared log dwelling house, a good Orchard, and about fifty acres of cleared land, with fine meadows, a coal-bank, and one of the best springs in the country.

One other Tract in the rear of the last described tract, being No. 16 in Cunningham's district, on which are a log house and stable, with 30 acres cleared, and a fine spring.

One other Tract adjoining No. 13 being No. 14 in Cunningham's district. The part of this Tract offered for sale (excluding the Pine Creek Factory and the ground connected therewith) contains one hundred and eighty-eight acres, of which from fifty to sixty acres are cleared, including a large Orchard of the finest fruit, and one of the best Sugar Camps in the country. On this tract are a large frame dwelling house and stable.

One other Tract adjoining the last described, containing two hundred and sixty-four acres, and eighty perches, of which twenty-five are cleared, and on which are a log house a stable and a fine spring.

Also,

Tract No. 1 in Jones' district at the mouth of Girty's Run, lately occupied by Major Woolley, containing two hundred and thirty acres, on which are two dwelling houses, from thirty to forty acres cleared and a good Mill seat.

Also,

Tract No. 24 in Jones' district on the waters of Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, having a dwelling house and other improvements, now in the occupancy of Thomas and Robert Redpath.

Also,

An out Lot of the City of Pittsburgh containing sixteen acres, embracing the Grove opposite the residence of Mr. George Miltenberger, and offering one of the most beautiful sites for building in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh.

Also,

Tract No. 143 in Cunningham's district, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres in Deer township.

Also,

A Tract in Pine Township, about nine miles from Pittsburgh, containing one hundred acres, being part of a large Tract patented to John Wilkins, the residue conveyed to John Fearis and John Nealy, lying near the Franklin Road.

Also,

The following described Tracts of land being parts of large surveys of 400 acres each. The part offered for sale, is that remaining to the warrant holder, after laying off the gratuity to the settlers who entered on them by agreement with General Wilkins, in 1796, viz.

*On the waters of Pine Creek, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Franklin Road.*

237 Acres and 40 perches, part of a Tract settled by N. Herbemont and Andrew Duncan.

283 Acres and 96 perches adjoining the above, and part of a Tract settled by George Grubbs.

On the waters of *Brush Creek.*

227 Acres and 80 perches of the Tract whereon Burns' Tavern stands, about 15 miles from Pittsburgh.

239 Acres and 80 perches adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which Thomas Rogers was the settler.

289 Acres and 34 perches, adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which Wm. Rogers was the settler.

339 Acres and 34 perches adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which John Compton was the settler.

157 acres and 61 perches, adjoining the above, being part of a Tract settled by John Reed.

All the above described property will be offered for public sale at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh on Monday the 2d day of August next at 10 o'clock in the morning. Until that time the subscriber is authorized to dispose of the whole or any part thereof, and in such parcels as may suit purchasers. Application to be made to him at Pittsburgh, or to Messrs. S. and H. Gratz, Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given.

James R. Butler.

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1824.—3


## Congress.

*House of Representatives, March 4.*

*Revision of the Tariff.*—The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill amending the several acts laying duties on imports.

On motion of Mr. Tod, Chairman of the committee on Manufactures, the bill was amended by striking out from the list of articles excepted from the operation of the proviso in the first section, the words "flannels, baizes, and other unmilled woollen." (The first section lays on all manufactures of wool, a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, until 1st June 1825, and 33½ afterwards, with a *proviso,* from and after the 30th June, 1824, all woollen cloths (excepting carpets and carpeting, blankets, *flannels, baizes, and other unmilled woollen,* or worsted or stuff goods) the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per cent. shall be less than [80] cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be deemed and taken to have cost that sum, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.)

On motion of the same, the following items were also stricken out:

"On scythes 25 cents each.

"On gridirons and griddles, 20 cents each."

"On frying pans 25 cents each," and insert in lieu thereof "4 cents per lb."

To the article laying a duty of 25 cents per gallon on linseed and hempseed oil, was added the words "rapeseed" (oil.)

The words eighty, in the first proviso of the first section, above quoted, was altered to 40, so as to make the minimum price of woollen goods on which the duty is to be charged 40 cents per square yard.

The second proviso, in the same section, is stricken out. It was in the following words.

That all flannels and baizes, and all other unmilled woollen cloths or cloths of which wool shall be a component material, excepting carpets and carpeting, and blankets, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall be less than forty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost forty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

The third section was so altered as to read as follows:

On wool, unmanufactured, a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, until 1st June, 1825, afterwards a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem, until 1st June, 1826; afterwards a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem, until 1st June 1828; afterwards, a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem, until 1st of June, 1829; and afterwards a duty of 45 per centum, ad valorem, until 1st of June, 1830; and after that time, a duty of 50 per centum ad valorem; *Provided,* That all wool the actual value of which, at the place whence imported shall not exceed 10 cents per pound shall be charged with a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, and no more.

The section was further amended, by inserting, after the words *wool manufactured,* the words "the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 10 cents."

*March 5.*—Mr. Tod moved to amend the 8th section of the bill by adding to that article which lays a duty on window glass, of several different sizes, the following proviso, (to prevent the laws being evaded,) viz: "provided that all window-glass imported in plates uncut be included in the above duty."

Mr. Tod moved to add to the clause which lays a duty "on iron, in bars, or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, $1 12 per hundred weight," the following words (for the same purpose of preventing the duty's being evaded,) "on plough plates or share moulds a duty of one cent and a half per lb."

On this motion some conversation took place between Messrs. Cambreling, Brown, Sandford, Udree, and Cobb.

The amendment was rejected—ayes 59—noes 63.

Mr. Tod then moved to add to the clause containing a duty on Brussels, Venetian, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, the words "on all ingrain carpets and carpeting 25 cents per square yard;" which motion was carried.

Mr. Tod then moved to add to the clause laying duties on nail rods, sheet iron, and iron slit and rolled, the following words, "on pig iron 75 cents per ewt." On this motion a prolonged and desultory debate arose, which continued until past four o'clock.

The speakers in favor of the motion were Messrs. Tod, Brown, Stewart, Udree, Forward, and Garrison.

Those in opposition to the duty were, Messrs. Cambreleng, Reed Mercer, Fuller, Poinsett, Sterling, Crowninshield, Floyd, and Foot of Connecticut.

Much occasional pleasantry arose, and agreeably relieved the dryness of the debate. Mr. Tod compared himself to the man represented in the title page of the Almanac, stuck through on every side, and in every part of his body, and, in reply to an intimation that, as Chairman of the Committee he ought to have been acquainted with certain facts of a statistical and geographical kind, with which he did not seem familiar, replied, that to fight an enemy and beat him too, it was not needful to know all the names of his captains and colonels, and of the rank and file that made up his army.

The question being put on Mr. Tod's amendment, laying a duty on pig iron, it was decided in the negative, ayes 79, noes 111.

On motion of Mr. Tod, the duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, "on printing types," was stricken out.

He further proposed a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem "on oil cloth carpeting," but, on an intimation from Mr. Cambreling, that a specific duty would be preferred by the manufacturers, agreed to withdraw his motion for the present.


### Prime & Fresh Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a prime and choice assortment of

*FRESH AND SEASONABLE*

GOODS,

Carefully selected during the last month, which will be sold at *small profits,* and very low for CASH. Those who wish to purchase on accommodating terms for *money,* are invited to call and examine the goods and the prices.

☞ Printed Catalogues of the assortment can be had at the store.

Isaac Harris.

March 12, 1824.—3

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Four undivided sixth-parts of the FARM now occupied by James Gray, in Mifflin township, containing

**400 Acres of Land,**

Two hundred acres of which are cleared and highly improved; upon which are erected three Dwelling Houses, one Saw Mill, Barn, Stables, &c.

For terms apply to

**Algernon S. T. Mountain,**
Attorney in fact for William Carrol and Moses Kerr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27—4t

## TO BE RENTED,
THAT COMMODIOUS
**Three Story Brick House,**

Situated in the Diamond, and at present occupied by Dr. S. R. Holmes.—Possession can be given on the 1st of April.

For particulars apply to

**Chas. L. Volz.**
*Wood Street*

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

**One Case Leghorn Bonnets,**

Direct from the Manufactory, which he will dispose of at a small advance on the original cost.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—6t

## FOUND,

IN the Allegheny river, near Mr. Bowen's Rolling Mill, Pittsburgh, a pair of WHEELS, belonging to a light wagon, which the owner may have by applying to the subscriber near the Rolling Mill, and paying charges

**William Brady.**

March 12, 1824

## AUCTION SALES.
**By Davis & Hanson,**
FRONT-STREET.

**DRY GOODS,**
*On every MONDAY & THURSDAY Morning, At 10 o'clock*

**GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FURNITURE, Etc.**
*On Same Days, in the Afternoon, at half past 2.*

**BOOKS**

On *SATURDAY EVENING*, the 28th instant, at half past 6 o'clock, and will be continued regularly on *every second Saturday Evening*.

**Davis & Hanson,** *Auctioneers, And Commission-Merchants.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20—8t

## AUCTION STORE
AND
**Commission Warehouse.**
Corner of Wood and Front-streets.
*PITTSBURGH.*

**W. ANDERSON,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED to the BRICK WAREHOUSE, lately occupied by J. W BIDDLE, & CO. corner of Front and Wood streets, where he has opened an

***AUCTION STORE,***

And will be glad to transact all business in that line with which he may be entrusted. He will also continue to do business generally, and to receive and forward merchandise as formerly.

February 20—6t.

## PHŒNIX FACTORY.

**COTTON MACHINERY.**

**Adams, Allen & Co.**

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

**MACHINERY**
**For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,**

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

*** The Editors of the Maysville Eagle, Lexington Monitor, Louisville Public Advertiser, Chillicothe Supporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Nashville Gazette, will publish the above 7 times

A. A. & Co.

**Pittsburgh and Erie**

**STAGE,**

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

**Arthur M'Gill.**

February 27, 1824—tf

## Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls. Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

*ALSO—ON HAND,*

**Fifty Barrels**
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
**SUGAR.**

**Allen & Grant,**
*Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.*

Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
## Drug & Color Warehouse.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and all dealers in their line, that they have recently received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia,

**214 Packages of GOODS,**

Which, in addition to their stock on hand, comprises a general assortment of fresh

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which have been selected with care, and procured on the lowest cash prices, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

*On hand, a constant supply of*

**Swaim's Genuine Panacea,**

Wholesale or by the bottle. Also, SULPHATE QUININE, a celebrated chemical discovery, an effectual cure for the ague

**Charles Avery & Co.**
*Druggists, Corner of Wood & Second-streets.*

Pittsburgh, March 12—6t

## For Sale,
*The following very valuable*
**REAL PROPERTY,**
*Within a few miles of Pittsburgh, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. John Wilkins, viz.*

AT and near the mouth of *Pine Creek*, on the Allegheny River, one Tract, containing two hundred and fifteen acres, and thirty-nine perches, being No. 11 in Cunningham's District, adjoining the property of the late General O'Hara. On this tract there are a log house and stable with about 30 acres cleared.

One other Tract adjoining the above, containing two hundred and seven acres and eighty seven perches, being No. 12 in Cunningham's district, on which are a log house and stable, a good spring, and about thirty acres cleared.

One other Tract adjoining the above, being No. 13 in Cunningham's district, containing two hundred and fifty-seven acres and eighty-seven perches, on which are a squared log dwelling house, a good Orchard, and about fifty acres of cleared land, with fine meadows, a coal-bank, and one of the best springs in the country.

One other Tract in the rear of the last described tract, being No. 16 in Cunningham's district, on which are a log house and stable, with 30 acres cleared, and a fine spring.

One other Tract adjoining No. 13 being No. 14 in Cunningham's district. The part of this Tract offered for sale (excluding the Pine Creek Factory and the ground connected therewith) contains one hundred and eighty-eight acres, of which from fifty to sixty acres are cleared, including a large Orchard of the finest fruit, and one of the best Sugar Camps in the country. On this tract are a large frame dwelling house and stable.

One other Tract adjoining the last described, containing two hundred and sixty-four acres, and eighty perches, of which twenty-five are cleared, and on which are a log house a stable and a fine spring.

**Also,**

Tract No. 1 in Jones' district at the mouth of Girty's Run, lately occupied by Major Woolley, containing two hundred and thirty acres, on which are two dwelling houses, from thirty to forty acres cleared and a good Mill seat.

**Also,**

Tract No. 24 in Jones' district on the waters of Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, having a dwelling house and other improvements, now in the occupancy of Thomas and Robert Redpath.

**Also,**

An out Lot of the City of Pittsburgh containing sixteen acres, embracing the Grove opposite the residence of Mr. George Miltenberger, and offering one of the most beautiful sites for building in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh.

**Also,**

Tract No. 143 in Cunningham's district, containing two hundred and thirty five acres in Deer township.

**Also,**

A Tract in Pine Township, about nine miles from Pittsburgh, containing one hundred acres, being part of a large Tract patented to John Wilkins, the residue conveyed to John Fearis and John Nealy, lying near the Franklin Road.

**Also,**

The following described Tracts of land being parts of large surveys of 400 acres each. The part offered for sale, is that remaining to the warrant holder, after laying off the gratuity to the settlers who entered on them by agreement with General Wilkins, in 1796, viz.

*On the waters of Pine Creek, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Franklin Road.*

237 Acres and 40 perches, part of a Tract settled by N. Herbemont and Andrew Duncan.

283 Acres and 96 perches adjoining the above, and part of a Tract settled by George Grubbs.

*On the waters of Brush Creek.*

227 Acres and 80 perches of the Tract whereon Burns' Tavern stands, about 15 miles from Pittsburgh.

239 Acres and 80 perches adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which Thomas Rogers was the settler.

289 Acres and 34 perches, adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which Wm. Rogers was the settler.

339 Acres and 34 perches adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which John Compton was the settler.

157 acres and 61 perches, adjoining the above, being part of a Tract settled by John Reed.

All the above described property will be offered for public sale at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh on Monday the 2d day of August next at 10 o'clock in the morning Until that time the subscriber is authorized to dispose of the whole or any part thereof, and in such parcels as may suit purchasers. Application to be made to him at Pittsburgh, or to Messrs. S. and H. Gratz, Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given.

**James R. Butler.**

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1824.—3


## Congress.

*House of Representatives, March 4.*

*Revision of the Tariff.*—The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill amending the several acts laying duties on imports.

On motion of Mr. Tod, Chairman of the committee on Manufactures, the bill was amended by striking out from the list of articles excepted from the operation of the proviso in the first section, the words "flannels, baizes, and other unmilled woollen." (The first section lays on all manufacturers of wool, a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, until 1st June 1825, and 33½ afterwards, with a *proviso*, from and after the 30th June, 1824, all woollen cloths (excepting carpets and carpeting, blankets, *flannels, baizes, and other unmilled woollen*, or worsted or stuff goods) the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per cent. shall be less than [80] cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be deemed and taken to have cost that sum, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.)

On motion of the same, the following items were also stricken out:

"On scythes 25 cents each.

"On gridirons and griddles, 20 cents each."

"On frying pans 25 cents each," and insert in lieu thereof "4 cents per lb."

To the article laying a duty of 25 cents per gallon on linseed and hempseed oil, was added the words "rapeseed" (oil.)

The words eighty, in the first proviso of the first section, above quoted, was altered to 40, so as to make the minimum price of woollen goods on which the duty is to be charged 40 cents per square yard.

The second proviso, in the same section, is stricken out. It was in the following words.

That all flannels and baizes, and all other unmilled woollen cloths or cloths of which wool shall be a component material, excepting carpets and carpeting, and blankets, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall be less than forty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost forty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

The third section was so altered as to read as follows:

On wool, unmanufactured, a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, until 1st June, 1825; afterwards a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem, until 1st June, 1826; afterwards a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem, until 1st June 1828; afterwards, a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem, until 1st of June, 1829; and afterwards a duty of 45 per centum, ad valorem, until 1st of June, 1830; and after that time, a duty of 50 per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That all wool the actual value of which, at the place whence imported shall not exceed 10 cents per pound shall be charged with a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, and no more.

The section was further amended, by inserting, after the words *wool manufactured*, the words "the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 10 cents."

*March 5.*—Mr. Tod moved to amend the 5th section of the bill by adding to that article which lays a duty on window glass, of several different sizes, the following proviso, (to prevent the laws being evaded,) viz: "provided that all window-glass imported in plates uncut be included in the above duty."

Mr. Tod moved to add to the clause which lays a duty "on iron, in bars, or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, $1 12 per hundred weight," the following words (for the same purpose of preventing the duty's being evaded,) "on plough plates or share moulds a duty of one cent and a half per lb."

On this motion some conversation took place between Messrs. Cambreling, Brown, Sandford, Udree, and Cobb.

The amendment was rejected—ayes 59—noes 63.

Mr. Tod then moved to add to the clause containing a duty on Brussels, Venetian, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, the words "on all ingrain carpets and carpeting 25 cents per square yard;" which motion was carried.

Mr. Tod then moved to add to the clause laying duties on nail rods, sheet iron, and iron slit and rolled, the following words, "on pig iron 75 cents per cwt." On this motion a prolonged and desultory debate arose, which continued until past four o'clock.

The speakers in favor of the motion were Messrs. Tod, Brown, Stewart, Udree, Forward, and Garrison.

Those in opposition to the duty were, Messrs. Cambreleng, Reed Mercer, Fuller, Poinsett, Sterling, Crownshield, Floyd, and Foot of Connecticut.

Much occasional pleasantry arose, and agreeably relieved the dryness of the debate. Mr. Tod compared himself to the man represented in the title page of the Almanac, stuck through on every side, and in every part of his body, and, in reply to an intimation that, as Chairman of the Committee he ought to have been acquainted with certain facts of a statistical and geographical kind, with which he did not seem familiar, replied, that to fight an enemy and beat him too, it was not needful to know all the names of his captains and colonels, and of the rank and file that made up his army.

The question being put on Mr. Tod's amendment, laying a duty on pig iron, it was decided in the negative, ayes 79, noes 111.

On motion of Mr. Tod, the duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, "on printing types," was stricken out.

He further proposed a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem "on oil cloth carpeting," but, on an intimation from Mr. Cambreling, that a specific duty would be preferred by the manufacturers, agreed to withdraw his motion for the present.


## Prime & Fresh Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a prime and choice assortment of

*FRESH AND SEASONABLE*

**GOODS,**

Carefully selected during the last month, which will be sold at *small profits*, and very low for CASH. Those who wish to purchase on accommodating terms for *money*, are invited to call and examine the goods and the prices.

☞ Printed Catalogues of the assortment can be had at the store.

**Isaac Harris,**

March 12, 6

# PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1824.


*Communication.*—The following Ticket will be supported at the election this day.

James Cooper, John Liggett, } *Overseers of the Poor.*

John Darragh, John Hannen, Robert Patterson, } *Auditors.*

COMMUNICATION.

## THE UNION TICKET.

Charles Avery, William M'Candless, James Young, } *for Auditors.*

Charles Craig, Samuel Mann, } *for Overseers of the Poor.*

## "JACKSON MEETING."

At a meeting held at Kittanning, on the 27th ult. *James Pinks*, Esq. in the chair, and *Frederick Rohrer*, Secretary, Resolutions were passed disapproving of and protesting against a congressional caucus nomination—approving of the nomination of Gen. Andrew Jackson for the Presidency—authorizing Robert Orr, Esq. Senator, and Joseph Ralston, Esq. representative from Armstrong county, to represent their constituents in the Harrisburgh Convention, with instructions to support the nomination of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and none other. It was farther

"*Resolved*, That the members of this meeting, disapproving of the course pursued by WALTER FORWARD, one of our representatives in Congress, in attending the Congressional Caucus at Washington in favor of William H. Crawford, are determined to oppose his election hereafter as a member thereof, provided he is a candidate.

"*Resolved*, That JAMES S. STEVENSON, Esq. of the city of Pittsburgh, now a member of the Legislature, be recommended as a suitable person to the electors of Armstrong, Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties, as one of the candidates to be supported at the next general election, to represent this district in the Congress of the United States."

[It is impossible to avoid remarking, by the way, that there does not appear to be much *consistency* in these resolutions.—If the sovereign people think proper to *punish* Mr. Forward, for having attended a Congressional Caucus, it is difficult to discover what special good reason they can have for wishing to *reward*, with his place, Mr. Stevenson, the avowed friend of the caucus and its nomination.]

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It appears by the legislative debates, that our assembly are much posed to discover which word—"*alarm—distrust*—or *concern*"—will suit best to convey their meaning to congress about the auction duties. It does not clearly appear whether they are afraid congress will not understand them, or whether they do not know exactly what idea they wish to impress upon congress. We notice the subject to show the world what a deal of *larning* it takes to make a legislator.

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*Constables.*—An act has passed the legislature of this state, to repeal so much of a former law as prevented constables and deputy constables from serving more than two years in any term of three years.

*Justices.*—In Vermont, it is said, there is one Justice of the Peace for every 177 souls; more than every fortieth man of lawful age being a Justice!

*Ninian Edwards'* nomination as minister to Mexico, has been confirmed by the Senate.

The bill making appropriations for the military service for 1824, has become a law. Of course military pensions will now be paid.

The Supreme Court at Washington City has decided, that the law of New-York, granting exclusive privilege to the North-River Steam Boat Company, to navigate that river in Steam Boats, is unconstitutional. The ground of the decision is, that Congress have the exclusive right to regulate commerce, and of course navigation, among the states.

A case is now before the same Court, involving the constitutionality of the state insolvent laws.

The legislature of Tennessee, at their late session, appropriated $100,000 to improve the Tennessee river, so as to permit boats of 30 tons to ascend to Florence, and of 16 tons through the Muscle Shoals, at all seasons. The act grants to A. G. Morgan, the exclusive privilege to navigate the Tennessee, above the Shoals, for 20 years, in steam boats.

On the 5th inst. in Congress, a motion, made by Mr. Tod, to amend the Tariff bill by laying a duty of 75 cents per cwt. on pig iron, was rejected. "In the evening," says the editor of the New-York Statesman, "some of the members boasted of having *butchered Mr. Tod's pigs.*"

*A Funeral* was lately to have taken place from a house within the Boston jail limits; but before the body was moved, it was "*arrested by the statute mortgaging it to a creditor!*" Learned counsel decided that it should not be buried. To evade the law, a complaint was lodged against the body, as a nuisance, and the Board of Health ordered its removal. Is it not astonishing, that such a law is permitted to stain the statute book of an enlightened state? The creditor who could enforce it is really a *nuisance* in society.

## Harrisburgh Convention.

### ADDRESS.

The Convention of Delegates, chosen by the democratic party of Pennsylvania to form an electoral ticket, for the offices of President and Vice President, have now performed that duty. We have been appointed by this Convention, a committee to express their sentiments on the approaching presidential election. It is a subject of momentous magnitude, and demands the serious attention of the American people. The decision may involve the union and continued ascendency of the democratic party, and may vitally affect our foreign and domestic relations.

A nomination of candidates for these important offices, has been made by a small portion of the republican members of Congress; and the party has been called upon to unite in their support. We do not design to attack the characters of the individuals nominated at Washington, nor impugn the motives which induced many highly respectable gentlemen to enter into a caucus composed of a small minority of the republican members of congress: we will only briefly, but frankly, declare our reasons for dissenting from the nomination.

A congressional caucus could never be defensible but as the echo of the voice of the republican party of the union. It has hitherto consisted of a large majority of the democratic members of congress, composed of the friends of all the candidates entering into a caucus, and surrendering their personal predilections on the alter of republican ascendency. But the unprecedented assemblage, was holden in direct hostility with every usage and principle of the democratic party. It had no party object in view—it was not a meeting to concentrate the party in support of the most deserving of the candidates, but the meeting of the friends of a single individual held in utter disregard and défiance of the known wishes of the democratic party in congress and throughout the union. A very large majority of the democratic members of congress, influenced by either the known wishes of their constituents, by their own disapprobation of congressional caucuses, or their expediency under existing circumstances, had refused to attend, and the minority should not have attempted to force them into a nomination; or when they had assembled and discovered the paucity of their numbers, it was their duty to have adjourned. It could not be supposed that the friends of the other candidates would yield their pretensions; that the majority, could submit to the nomination of a minority. Such meeting of the friends of an individual, might distract and divide, but could never harmonize and unite the democratic party—Hitherto, in a contest between the federal and democratic parties, Pennsylvania, may have submitted to a general caucus of the democratic members. But she deems it not only her right, but her duty, to oppose a nomination by a minority, without a single usage or precedent to rest upon—violating the fundamental principles of democracy, and leading to the certain dissolution of the republican party.

The friends of the late nomination at Washington would wish to rest their acts upon the express assent of the democratic party, and triumphantly point to the proceedings of state legislatures, even that of Pennsylvania, as a recognition of their authority. The legitimate functions of legislative bodies, are the enactment of laws. As citizens, they have a right to entertain and to express their sentiments upon any political subject, but it is to their constituents, to the democratic party, that representatives in congress should look for their authority to nominate executive officers. The people are the only source of the elective sovereignty, and no intermediate and unauthorized agencies should be permitted to control or direct their wishes. But even a legislative expression had not been obtained from a single state in favor of a caucus. And we think that when the sentiments of our sister states are expressed upon the late proceedings at Washington, its friends will find they have as entirely mistaken *their* wishes, as they have done those of Pennsylvania.

Having, we hope, demonstrated that it is not only the right, but the duty of the republican party, to oppose the nomination of a partial caucus; we will now submit our reasons for the decided preference entertained by the democrats of Pennsylvania for Andrew Jackson, as President, and John C. Calhoun, as Vice President of the United States.

The present is a most interesting period in the history of our republic. A contest must shortly take place that may severely test the durability of our free institutions—one that may shake the union to its centre. At least four candidates are still contending for the presidency. The friends of each, are ardent, zealous, and active, and as the crisis approaches, the public mind is inflamed. The union is no longer actuated by one soul, and bound together by one entierty of interest. Local and sectional prejudices are enlisted, and the hostile parties are arraying their forces with increasing animosity. It becomes then a subject of startling magnitude, who among the candidates has the strongest hold upon the affections of the people, whose success could give most universal satisfaction, and tend to harmonize and unite these discordant interests. It seems to be admitted that if the president was elected immediately by the people, Gen. Jackson would be the successful candidate. What alarming consequences would follow, should any combination be permitted to control the public will? An army of legislators combined, to withhold from the people the elective franchise, would be more formidable than the sword or bayonet.

The people would rise with recuperative energy, the re-action would be irresistable; the country would be arrayed against the administration, by the elections to Congress; one branch of the government would soon be placed in bitter opposition to another, and collisions might ensue that would rend the Union asunder. No man can be a patriot, or democrat, who would attempt the dangerous experiment of suppressing the will of the people on so important a subject.

For twenty-four years none but a secretary of the cabinet has been elevated to the presidency. We do not object to the distinguished democrats who have holden, or are now contending for this station, but we do object to the *uninterrupted* continuance of a secretary dynasty. The period has surely arrived when a president should be selected from the ranks of the people.

If it has not, how soon will the secretaries claim, by usage and prescription, the exclusive right of nomination, and from the powerful patronage in their gift, may be but too likely to obtain it. This artificial system of cabinet succession to the presidency, is little less dangerous and anti-republican than the hereditary monarchies of Europe. If a link in this chain of successive secretary dynasties be not broken now, then may we be fettered by it forever. Andrew Jackson comes pure, untrammelled and unpledged, from the bosom of the people.

The limits of an address will not permit us to sketch his brilliant civil and military career. His two elder brothers fell in the revolution, and Andrew Jackson, the last survivor of his race, at the early age of fourteen, was wounded and taken prisoner. His subsequent military services it is unnecessary to delineate. They are well known and duly appreciated, by a grateful people

Nor is he less distinguished in civil than in military stations. At a very early age he was appointed attorney-general of the district west Tennessee; when that Territory was admitted into the Union as the state of Tennessee, he bore an able and distinguished part in the convention which framed for her the most democratic constitution of the Union. In 1797, he was elected the first representative of Tennessee in Congress, and in 1798, to the Senate of the United States. As a member of that body, during the trying period, emphatically called the reign of terror, which preceded the political revolution of 1800, he was a zealous and efficient opponent of the federal administration of J. Adams. On resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and at the close of his military services, Governor of Florida, and is now re-elected to the Senate of the Union. He has discharged all these important offices with great ability, with unsullied integrity; and, reckless of hardships, of danger, or even of reputation, has, in every station, whether civil or military, acted with fearless devotion to his country's service.

The character of no man has been so much misunderstood, as that of Andrew Jackson. He has been represented as a rash and desperate military chieftain, regardless of the laws and constitution of his country. No statement is more unfounded in fact. Andrew Jackson is firm and decisive in executing his plans, but cautious, prudent and deliberate in forming them; and cool and collected in the hour of danger. If success be any criterion of skill and prudence, the immortal Washington was not so invariably successful as the Hero of Orleans. Victory has always perched upon his standard. If he has ever seemed to be rash or precipitate, it was when his desperate situation required a resort to energetic measures. He has always been sent on desperate enterprises, with means almost inadequate to success; compelled to rely on his own energy of character and the resources of his own mind. If he has ever appeared to violate the laws, it was, that he might shield his country from the most awful calamity. Had he stopped a day, perhaps an hour, to weigh the constitutional scruples of his enemies in the scale of legal technicality, Orleans had been a pile of ruins and its streets had flown with American blood. Andrew Jackson, when his country is in danger, and Andrew Jackson, when his country is victorious and secure, are very dissimilar. One fact speaks a volume upon this subject, that cannot be mistaken. On the eve of the battle of Orleans, when alarm and disaffection pervaded the city, Gen. Jackson arrested a person discovered exciting mutiny in his camp, and refused him to the civil authority till Orleans was secure. For this refusal, which probably preserved Orleans from destruction, he was fined one thousand dollars. He submitted cheerfully, and paid the fine. As he retired from the Court-House, he was met by the enthusiastic applause of a grateful people, who offered to refund the money. He refused to receive it, admonishing them that their conduct evidenced a disregard of the laws and of the civil authority; that the example was dangerous to the liberties of the republic; that the punishment was inflicted by his country, and that it was his and their duty to submit—Conduct worthy of the Father of our country. Our admiration for the victor of Orleans, is lost in our veneration for the victor over himself.

It is at his home we must learn his character as a man; and to his fellow-citizens, residing in his vicinity, to all who have visited his hospitable mansion, the more brilliant halo of military renown is forgotten in the milder radiance of his private virtues. His soul is the residence of all the softer affections—the sincere and ardent friend—to the orphan, the kind and indulgent protector—the affectionate husband—the practical and professing christian. We have deliberately considered every portion of the above sentence, and on the most unquestionable authority, assure our fellow-citizens that it is strictly true. During his stay at Washington this winter, the mists that calumny and prejudice had attempted to throw around his character, have vanished, and he has become known and esteemed by the assembled wisdom of the nation, no less for talents and services as a statesman and soldier, than for his mild and engaging deportment.

As regards the politics of Andrew Jackson, there is not one blot upon his political escutcheon. He has ever been an undeviating democrat, not in name only, but also in practice and in principle.

The present is a period of awful interest to all republican governments. They are every where invaded by a formidable combination of tyrants, exulting in their past success. Naples, Portugal and Spain are re-settled in the calm of despotism, and the sumbre monuments of tyranny and superstition are elevated over the tombs of martyrs and patriots, and the ruins of constitutional governments. The light of Grecian liberty must be extinguished as a "torch of discord thrown into the Ottoman empire." The fleets and armies of the Holy Allies embark for American coasts:—American republics, bordering upon our own country, must be re-subjugated. The veteran patriot who presides over the destinies of our country, has declared that we must resist, and the nation sanctions the declaration. Nor are we left to blind conjecture, as regards the light in which this country is viewed by the despots of Europe. One of their ambassadors lately declared in the Court at Madrid, that "the United States were the source of all the revolutionary principles that disturbed the crowned heads of Europe." How can we mistake the import of such a declaration? The clouds that darkly lower upon the skirts of our political horizon must soon burst. Let us then elect, as our chief magistrate, a soldier and a statesman All the other candidates, however distinguished their political characters, are unknown to the great body of the people; but in Andrew Jackson they would repose unbounded confidence. No one of his competitors have performed so many important services, nor filled so many distinguished stations, both civil and military, with greater ability in the discharge of every duty, and such devoted fidelity to his country His claims upon the American people, are second only to those of the illustrious Washington.

A veteran of the revolution is now about to retire from the Presidency. Will you refuse to elect as his successor, the last of that immortal band of patriots, whom a grateful people can ever elevate to that exalted station? Will you erect the cold monument over the tomb of departed merit, and refuse to the living the last great debt of gratitude the nation can ever pay to revolutionary services? Or is this but the idle theme of boyish declamation? Has it lost its practical efficacy, and has ingratitude deadened too soon, the feelings of American citizens?

Pennsylvania, governed by no local or sectional prejudices; prompted by nothing but great national considerations—Pennsylvania the most unobtrusive in her claims for office, without a single officer in the cabinet or judiciary at Washington, now asks the Presidency, not for a Pennsylvanian, but for a citizen of Tennessee. Some of our sister states must yield the pretensions of their candidates, and who can ask for such sacrifices, if not the state who has invariably made them? And for what candidate can they be asked, if not for Andrew Jackson, who has obtained so many signal triumphs and made so many fearful sacrifices for his country?

The democratic party of Pennsylvania, have also recommended John C. Calhoun, of South-Carolina, for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

His whole political career will bear the test of the strictest scrutiny. From his earliest youth he was distinguished by his ardent devotion to the fundamental principles of democracy. In the legislature of his native state, he was the eloquent and intrepid advocate of popular suffrage and universal education. During what is called the war session of congress, he was the zealous, firm, and determined supporter of the administration; and whilst others were shrinking from responsibility, by the most irresistible arguments, he urged successfully an appeal to arms; and as the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, he drafted and reported the declaration of war. He was the steadfast friend of his country in the hour of danger, and the voice of domestic faction that resounded from the hall of congress, was silenced by the matchless power, grandeur, and moral influence of his eloquence. At the close of the war, the peace establishment was organized by his advice and consent; and as secretary of the war department, by the strict accountability, rigid economy, and admirable system that he has introduced, he has saved millions to the country. His character is bold and fearless; and his views of national policy are comprehensive, sound, liberal and enlightened; his principles and conduct having been uniformly republican, he may be safely called one of the first men of the nation.

Such are the candidates whom Pennsylvania respectfully presents to the republican party of the Union, and requests their co-operation. The democratic party should concentrate upon candidates for the important stations of President and Vice President of the United States. On whom can they unite with greater honor and advantage to the country, and more assured confidence of success, than on *ANDREW JACKSON and JOHN C. CALHOUN?*

WILLIAM WILKINS,
JOSEPH M'ILVAINE,
CHARLES OGLE,
JOHN FOX,
ROBERT J. WALKER,
*Committee.*

## Congress.

*House of Representatives, March 6.*

*Tariff*—An amendment was proposed by Mr. Tod, to strike out the clause which proposes a duty of 10 cents per pound on Prussian Blue, which was adopted.

Mr. Tod then moved to amend the bill further by altering the duty on currants and figs from 3 cents to four cents per pound. The motion was carried.

Mr. Breck moved to strike out the proposed duty of 26 per centum ad valorem on silk.

Some debate occurred on the motion, between Mr. Tod, Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Sandford of Ten. the latter gentleman defending the chairman of the committee. and expressing his regret that the chairman should be so closely watched, that in every remark he made, his opponents were hopping upon him like so many parched peas. It appeared to him, he said, that Gentlemen from New York and South Carolina were trying to swallow up the honorable chairman, and to those gentlemen, he begged leave to recommend, to take reflection to themselves, and pursue a course more decent and respectable.

Messrs. Wright, Livingston, Breck, Tod, Trimble and Cambreleng, made some further remarks, when the question was put and lost.

Mr. M'Kim then proposed another amendment to the bill, by striking out the words "on tallow, four cents per pound." The amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Forsyth offered an amendment to impose a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem on mill stones, and all articles used in manufacturing mill stones.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Tod and Mr. M'Kim. Lost.

Mr. Baylies moved to change the duty on Epsom Salts from 3 to 4 cents per pound. The motion ran through without obstruction.

Mr. Foster then moved to strike out the first section of the bill, which proposes a duty on wool unmanufactured, of 25 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st of June, 1825—afterwards a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem until June 1st 1826, afterwards, a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem, until June 1st, 1827, and after that time, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

The motion gave rise to a long debate between Messrs. Tod, Barbour, Mercer, and Webster—and at 3 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Storrs, the Committee rose, and reported progress.

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*Extract of a letter from Washington, March 5.*

"We enjoy here, once more, cerulean skies and mornings like May. The greatest storms, indeed, I have witnessed in Washington have been confined within comparatively narrow limits, viz. within the walls of the capitol. The tariff bill still continues to engross the time and attention and employ the talents of the house. Mr Tod came out yesterday, to the surprise of all who heard him, (or at least of most of them,) with a sort of compromise—moving to strike out a number of the subordinate items of the bill, (in which there was a ready concurrence) and at length approached the article of woollens; here, however, he was encountered by the friends of the bill, who said they were taken by surprise: that the item proposed to be touched was the very part of the system which induced them to support it, and that though its relinquishment might gain a few who were now opposers of the bill, it would certainly lose others that were now its friends. After considerable discussion, Mr. T. withdrew his motion.

"There was great demonstration of joy among the southern gentlemen when this compromising course was first manifested; and it certainly surprised most of those on the other side; but when they pressed for his reasons, Mr. Tod very frankly avowed, that though he had rather retain the duty on woollens, he had been induced to modify it under a pledge from gentlemen now in opposition that they would lend their support to the residue of the bill. And he closed by remarking in his dry way, that a bill which went only a part of the way that was desired, and that passed the house, was preferable to a bill which contained the most ample provisions but did *not* pass."

## Foreign.

*From the New York Commercial Advertiser.*

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Topaz, captain Callender, arrived at Boston on Saturday, in 43 days from Liverpool. We have received London papers to the 20th of January inclusive.

BRITAIN.—It is understood to be the king's intention to open the approaching session of parliament in person.

The privy council, it is said, have come to the determination of granting a full and unreserved pardon to Hunt, (the accomplice of Thurtell in the murder of Weare) from a conviction that it would be dangerous to try and convict him of a crime, of which he had previously confessed himself guilty, under an implied pardon.

More favorable accounts have lately been received from Ireland. The Courier says all apprehension of any scarcity being experienced, this winter had wholly subsided; the value of agricultural produce generally, had increased and there were grounds for indulging the most pleasing anticipations.

A dreadful explosion occurred at Polgroth Mine, on Thursday the 15th January, occasioned by the bursting of the boiler. The explosion was so terrific, that one man was thrown over the engine house, to the distance of 150 feet, and killed, and another named Martin dreadfully hurt, since dead. Pieces of the boiler of 600 weight were carried to the distance of six hundred feet; and tore down whole houses. Not a vestige of the house which contained the boiler remains; and two adjoining houses were literally dashed in pieces by the explosion.

Several of the London papers are still endeavoring to produce the belief that a serious attempt is to be made upon the South American republics. The British Traveller, of the 16th says, "the Spanish government have come to a determination to try at all hazards, to regain her South American provinces, either by an expedition, or trying the effect of a counter revolution. The Portuguese are also determined to reconquer Rio Janeiro." And the Courier announces letters from Cadiz of the 29th of December, mentioning that "the expedition against South-America, which has been for some time preparing in that port, was on the point of sailing. The Asia, the only vessel of war in the harbor, was not to form a part of the expedition; only frigates and smaller vessels."

The fall of snow had been very great in many parts of England. Near Northampton, it was 6 feet deep, and in some places had drifted to the depth of 12 feet.

*Ireland.*—A large dwelling house on the lands of Knockfeleagh, in Clanwilliam Barony, the property of Samuel Evans, Esq of Tipperary, together with a large quantity of potatoes, has been burnt by incendiaries. Two of the police officers had been grievously assaulted and one of them taken, bound, and shockingly bruised by a gang, midway between Clonmel and Cashel.

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*Disastrous Intelligence from Peru.*—The whaling ship Frederick Augustus, has arrived at Newport from Coquimbo, whence she sailed on the 14th November, bringing a month later than our former advices. A letter received in this city by this arrival, dated Valparaiso, Oct. 30, communicates the important though disagreeable news, that by an arrival from Arica, they had "just learnt the defeat and dispersion of the Patriot Army under Gen. Santa Cruz, seven thousand strong, with the loss of four thousand—all their baggage, arms, ammunition and stores of every kind, at the Disaquadero—by the Vice-Roy and Gen. Valdez, whose forces were six thousand strong." This news seems not to have been known at Coquimbo.


## Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

*Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.*

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

*Hudson, July* 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

# PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1824.


*Communication.*—The following Ticket will be supported at the election this day.

James Cooper, John Liggett, } *Overseers of the Poor.*

John Darragh, John Hannen, Robert Patterson, } *Auditors.*

COMMUNICATION.

## THE UNION TICKET.

Charles Avery, William M'Candless, James Young, } *for Auditors.*

Charles Craig, Samuel Mann, } *for Overseers of the Poor.*

## "JACKSON MEETING."

At a meeting held at Kittanning, on the 27th ult. *James Pinks*, Esq. in the chair, and *Frederick Rohrer*, Secretary, Resolutions were passed disapproving of and protesting against a congressional caucus nomination—approving of the nomination of Gen. Andrew Jackson for the Presidency—authorizing Robert Orr, Esq. Senator, and Joseph Ralston, Esq. representative from Armstrong county, to represent their constituents in the Harrisburgh Convention, with instructions to support the nomination of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and none other. It was farther

"*Resolved*, That the members of this meeting, disapproving of the course pursued by WALTER FORWARD, one of our representatives in Congress, in attending the Congressional Caucus at Washington in favor of William H. Crawford, are determined to oppose his election hereafter as a member thereof, provided he is a candidate.

"*Resolved*, That JAMES S. STEVENSON, Esq. of the city of Pittsburgh, now a member of the Legislature, be recommended as a suitable person to the electors of Armstrong, Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties, as one of the candidates to be supported at the next general election, to represent this district in the Congress of the United States."

[It is impossible to avoid remarking, by the way, that there does not appear to be much *consistency* in these resolutions.—If the sovereign people think proper to *punish* Mr. Forward, for having attended a Congressional Caucus, it is difficult to discover what special good reason they can have for wishing to *reward*, with his place, Mr. Stevenson, the avowed friend of the caucus and its nomination.]

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It appears by the legislative debates, that our assembly are much posed to discover which word—"*alarm*—*distrust*—or *concern*"—will suit best to convey their meaning to congress about the auction duties. It does not clearly appear whether they are afraid congress will not understand them, or whether they do not know exactly what idea they wish to impress upon congress. We notice the subject to show the world what a deal of *larning* it takes to make a legislator.

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*Constables.*—An act has passed the legislature of this state, to repeal so much of a former law as prevented constables and deputy constables from serving more than two years in any term of three years.

*Justices.*—In Vermont, it is said, there is one Justice of the Peace for every 177 souls; more than every fortieth man of lawful age being a Justice!

*Ninian Edwards'* nomination as minister to Mexico, has been confirmed by the Senate.

The bill making appropriations for the military service for 1824, has become a law. Of course military pensions will now be paid.

The Supreme Court at Washington City has decided, that the law of New-York, granting exclusive privilege to the North-River Steam Boat Company, to navigate that river in Steam Boats, is unconstitutional. The ground of the decision is, that Congress have the exclusive right to regulate commerce, and of course navigation, among the states.

A case is now before the same Court, involving the constitutionality of the state insolvent laws.

The legislature of Tennessee, at their late session, appropriated $100,000 to improve the Tennessee river, so as to permit boats of 30 tons to ascend to Florence, and of 16 tons through the Muscle Shoals, at all seasons. The act grants to A. G. Morgan, the exclusive privilege to navigate the Tennessee, above the Shoals, for 20 years, in steam boats.

On the 5th inst. in Congress, a motion, made by Mr. Tod, to amend the Tariff bill by laying a duty of 75 cents per cwt. on pig iron, was rejected. "In the evening," says the editor of the New-York Statesman, "some of the members boasted of having *butchered Mr. Tod's pigs.*"

*A Funeral* was lately to have taken place from a house within the Boston jail limits; but before the body was moved, it was "*arrested by the statute mortgaging it to a creditor!*" Learned counsel decided that it should not be buried. To evade the law, a complaint was lodged against the body, as a nuisance, and the Board of Health ordered its removal. Is it not astonishing, that such a law is permitted to stain the statute book of an enlightened state? The creditor who could enforce it is really a *nuisance* in society.

## Harrisburgh Convention.

### ADDRESS.

The Convention of Delegates, chosen by the democratic party of Pennsylvania to form an electoral ticket, for the offices of President and Vice President, have now performed that duty. We have been appointed by this Convention, a committee to express their sentiments on the approaching presidential election. It is a subject of momentous magnitude, and demands the serious attention of the American people. The decision may involve the union and continued ascendency of the democratic party, and may vitally affect our foreign and domestic relations.

A nomination of candidates for these important offices, has been made by a small portion of the republican members of Congress; and the party has been called upon to unite in their support. We do not design to attack the characters of the individuals nominated at Washington, nor impugn the motives which induced many highly respectable gentlemen to enter into a caucus composed of a small minority of the republican members of congress: we will only briefly, but frankly, declare our reasons for dissenting from the nomination.

A congressional caucus could never be defensible but as the echo of the voice of the republican party of the union. It has hitherto consisted of a large majority of the democratic members of congress, composed of the friends of all the candidates entering into a caucus, and surrendering their personal predilections on the altar of republican ascendency. But the unprecedented assemblage, was holden in direct hostility with every usage and principle of the democratic party. It had no party object in view—it was not a meeting to concentrate the party in support of the most deserving of the candidates, but the meeting of the friends of a single individual held in utter disregard and defiance of the known wishes of the democratic party in congress and throughout the union. A very large majority of the democratic members of congress, influenced by either the known wishes of their constituents, by their own disapprobation of congressional caucuses, or their expediency under existing circumstances, had refused to attend, and the minority should not have attempted to force them into a nomination; or when they had assembled and discovered the paucity of their numbers, it was their duty to have adjourned. It could not be supposed that the friends of the other candidates would yield their pretensions; that the majority, could submit to the nomination of a minority. Such meeting of the friends of an individual, might distract and divide, but could never harmonize and unite the democratic party—Hitherto, in a contest between the federal and democratic parties, Pennsylvania, may have submitted to a general caucus of the democratic members. But she deems it not only her right, but her duty, to oppose a nomination by a minority, without a single usage or precedent to rest upon—violating the fundamental principles of democracy, and leading to the certain dissolution of the republican party.

The friends of the late nomination at Washington would wish to rest their acts upon the express assent of the democratic party, and triumphantly point to the proceedings of state legislatures, even that of Pennsylvania, as a recognition of their authority. The legitimate functions of legislative bodies, are the enactment of laws. As citizens, they have a right to entertain and to express their sentiments upon any political subject, but it is to their constituents, to the democratic party, that representatives in congress should look for their authority to nominate executive officers. The people are the only source of the elective sovereignty, and no intermediate and unauthorized agencies should be permitted to control or direct their wishes. But even a legislative expression had not been obtained from a single state in favor of a caucus. And we think that when the sentiments of our sister states are expressed upon the late proceedings at Washington, its friends will find they have as entirely mistaken *their* wishes, as they have done those of Pennsylvania.

Having, we hope, demonstrated that it is not only the right, but the duty of the republican party, to oppose the nomination of a partial caucus; we will now submit our reasons for the decided preference entertained by the democrats of Pennsylvania for Andrew Jackson, as President, and John C. Calhoun, as Vice President of the United States.

The present is a most interesting period in the history of our republic. A contest must shortly take place that may severely test the durability of our free institutions—one that may shake the union to its centre. At least four candidates are still contending for the presidency. The friends of each, are ardent, zealous, and active, and as the crisis approaches, the public mind is inflamed. The union is no longer actuated by one soul, and bound together by one entierty of interest. Local and sectional prejudices are enlisted, and the hostile parties are arraying their forces with increasing animosity. It becomes then a subject of startling magnitude, who among the candidates has the strongest hold upon the affections of the people, whose success could give most universal satisfaction, and tend to harmonize and unite these discordant interests. It seems to be admitted that if the president was elected immediately by the people, Gen. Jackson would be the successful candidate. What alarming consequences would follow, should any combination be permitted to control the public will? An army of legislators combined, to withhold from the people the elective franchise, would be more formidable than the sword or bayonet.

The people would rise with recuperative energy, the re-action would be irresistable; the country would be arrayed against the administration, by the elections to Congress; one branch of the government would soon be placed in bitter opposition to another, and collisions might ensue that would rend the Union asunder. No man can be a patriot, or democrat, who would attempt the dangerous experiment of suppressing the will of the people on so important a subject.

For twenty-four years none but a secretary of the cabinet has been elevated to the presidency. We do not object to the distinguished democrats who have holden, or are now contending for this station, but we do object to the *uninterrupted* continuance of a secretary dynasty. The period has surely arrived when a president should be selected from the ranks of the people.

If it has not, how soon will the secretaries claim, by usage and prescription, the exclusive right of nomination, and from the powerful patronage in their gift, may be but too likely to obtain it. This artificial system of cabinet succession to the presidency, is little less dangerous and anti-republican than the hereditary monarchies of Europe. If a link in this chain of successive secretary dynasties be not broken now, then may we be fettered by it forever. Andrew Jackson comes pure, untrammelled and unpledged, from the bosom of the people.

The limits of an address will not permit us to sketch his brilliant civil and military career. His two elder brothers fell in the revolution, and Andrew Jackson, the last survivor of his race, at the early age of fourteen, was wounded and taken prisoner. His subsequent military services it is unnecessary to delineate. They are well known and duly appreciated, by a grateful people

Nor is he less distinguished in civil than in military stations. At a very early age he was appointed attorney-general of the South-West Territory; when that Territory was admitted into the Union as the state of Tennessee, he bore an able and distinguished part in the convention which framed for her the most democratic constitution of the Union. In 1797, he was elected the first representative of Tennessee in Congress, and in 1798, to the Senate of the United States. As a member of that body, during the trying period, emphatically called the reign of terror, which preceded the political revolution of 1800, he was a zealous and efficient opponent of the federal administration of J. Adams. On resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and at the close of his military services, Governor of Florida, and is now re-elected to the Senate of the Union. He has discharged all these important offices with great ability, with unsullied integrity; and, reckless of hardships, of danger, or even of reputation, has, in every station, whether civil or military, acted with fearless devotion to his country's service.

The character of no man has been so much misunderstood, as that of Andrew Jackson. He has been represented as a rash and desperate military chieftain, regardless of the laws and constitution of his country. No statement is more unfounded in fact. Andrew Jackson is firm and decisive in executing his plans, but cautious, prudent and deliberate in forming them; and cool and collected in the hour of danger. If success be any criterion of skill and prudence, the immortal Washington was not so invariably successful as the Hero of Orleans. Victory has always perched upon his standard. If he has ever seemed to be rash or precipitate, it was when his desperate situation required a resort to energetic measures. He has always been sent on desperate enterprises, with means almost inadequate to success; compelled to rely on his own energy of character and the resources of his own mind. If he has ever appeared to violate the laws, it was, that he might shield his country from the most awful calamity. Had he stopped a day, perhaps an hour, to weigh the constitutional scruples of his enemies in the scale of legal technicality, Orleans had been a pile of ruins and its streets had flown with American blood. Andrew Jackson, when his country is in danger, and Andrew Jackson, when his country is victorious and secure, are very dissimilar. One fact speaks a volume upon this subject, that cannot be mistaken. On the eve of the battle of Orleans, when alarm and disaffection pervaded the city, Gen. Jackson arrested a person discovered exciting mutiny in his camp, and refused him to the civil authority till Orleans was secure. For this refusal, which probably preserved Orleans from destruction, he was fined one thousand dollars. He submitted cheerfully, and paid the fine. As he retired from the Court-House, he was met by the enthusiastic applause of a grateful people, who offered to refund the money. He refused to receive it, admonishing them that their conduct evidenced a disregard of the laws and of the civil authority; that the example was dangerous to the liberties of the republic; that the punishment was inflicted by his country, and that it was his and their duty to submit—Conduct worthy of the Father of our country. Our admiration for the victor of Orleans, is lost in our veneration for the victor over himself.

It is at his home we must learn his character as a man; and to his fellow-citizens, residing in his vicinity, to all who have visited his hospitable mansion, the more brilliant halo of military renown is forgotten in the milder radiance of his private virtues. His soul is the residence of all the softer affections—the sincere and ardent friend—to the orphan, the kind and indulgent protector—the affectionate husband—the practical and professing christian. We have deliberately considered every portion of the above sentence, and on the most unquestionable authority, assure our fellow-citizens that it is strictly true. During his stay at Washington this winter, the mists that calumny and prejudice had attempted to throw around his character, have vanished, and he has become known and esteemed by the assembled wisdom of the nation, no less for talents and services as a statesman and soldier, than for his mild and engaging deportment.

As regards the politics of Andrew Jackson, there is not one blot upon his political escutcheon. He has ever been an undeviating democrat, not in name only, but also in practice and in principle.

The present is a period of awful interest to all republican governments. They are every where invaded by a formidable combination of tyrants, exulting in their past success. Naples, Portugal and Spain are re-settled in the calm of despotism, and the sombre monuments of tyranny and superstition are elevated over the tombs of martyrs and patriots, and the ruins of constitutional governments. The light of Grecian liberty must be extinguished as a "torch of discord thrown into the Ottoman empire." The fleets and armies of the Holy Allies embark for American coasts:—American republics, bordering upon our own country, must be re-subjugated. The veteran patriot who presides over the destinies of our country, has declared that we must resist, and the nation sanctions the declaration. Nor are we left to blind conjecture, as regards the light in which this country is viewed by the despots of Europe. One of their ambassadors lately declared in the Court at Madrid, that "the United States were the source of all the revolutionary principles that disturbed the crowned heads of Europe." How can we mistake the import of such a declaration? The clouds that darkly lower upon the skirts of our political horizon must soon burst. Let us then elect, as our chief magistrate, a soldier and a statesman. All the other candidates, however distinguished their political characters, are unknown to the great body of the people; but in Andrew Jackson they would repose unbounded confidence. No one of his competitors have performed so many important services, nor filled so many distinguished stations, both civil and military, with greater ability in the discharge of every duty, and such devoted fidelity to his country. His claims upon the American people, are second only to those of the illustrious Washington.

A veteran of the revolution is now about to retire from the Presidency. Will you refuse to elect as his successor, the last of that immortal band of patriots, whom a grateful people can ever elevate to that exalted station? Will you erect the cold monument over the tomb of departed merit, and refuse to the living the last great debt of gratitude the nation can ever pay to revolutionary services? Or is this but the idle theme of boyish declamation? Has it lost its practical efficacy, and has ingratitude deadened too soon, the feelings of American citizens?

Pennsylvania, governed by no local or sectional prejudices; prompted by nothing but great national considerations—Pennsylvania the most unobtrusive in her claims for office, without a single officer in the cabinet or judiciary at Washington, now asks the Presidency, not for a Pennsylvanian, but for a citizen of Tennessee. Some of our sister states must yield the pretensions of their candidates, and who can ask for such sacrifices, if not the state who has invariably made them? And for what candidate can they be asked, if not for Andrew Jackson, who has obtained so many signal triumphs and made so many fearful sacrifices for his country?

The democratic party of Pennsylvania, have also recommended John C. Calhoun, of South-Carolina, for the office of Vice-President of the Union.

His whole political career will bear the test of the strictest scrutiny. From his earliest youth he was distinguished by his ardent devotion to the fundamental principles of democracy. In the legislature of his native state, he was the eloquent and intrepid advocate of popular suffrage and universal education. During what is called the war session of congress, he was the zealous, firm, and determined supporter of the administration; and whilst others were shrinking from responsibility, by the most irresistible arguments, he urged successfully an appeal to arms; and as the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, he drafted and reported the declaration of war. He was the steadfast friend of his country in the hour of danger, and the voice of domestic faction that resounded from the hall of congress, was silenced by the matchless power, grandeur, and moral influence of his eloquence. At the close of the war, the peace establishment was organized by his advice and consent; and as secretary of the war department, by the strict accountability, rigid economy, and admirable system that he has introduced, he has saved millions to the country. His character is bold and fearless; and his views of national policy are comprehensive, sound, liberal and enlightened; his principles and conduct having been uniformly republican, he may be safely called one of the first men of the nation.

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ROBERT J. WALKER,
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*House of Representatives, March 6.*

*Tariff*—An amendment was proposed by Mr. Tod, to strike out the clause which proposes a duty of 10 cents per pound on Prussian Blue, which was adopted.

Mr. Tod then moved to amend the bill further by altering the duty on currants and figs from 3 cents to four cents per pound. The motion was carried.

Mr. Breck moved to strike out the proposed duty of 26 per centum ad valorem on silk.

Some debate occurred on the motion, between Mr. Tod, Mr Cambreleng and Mr. Sandford of Ten. the latter gentleman defending the chairman of the committee and expressing his regret that the chairman should be so closely watched, that in every remark he made, his opponents were hopping upon him like so many parched peas. It appeared to him, he said, that Gentlemen from New York and South Carolina were trying to swallow up the honorable chairman, and to those gentlemen, he begged leave to recommend, to take reflection to themselves, and pursue a course more decent and respectable.

Messrs. Wright, Livingston, Breck, Tod, Trimble and Cambreleng, made some further remarks, when the question was put and lost.

Mr. M'Kim then proposed another amendment to the bill, by striking out the words "on tallow, four cents per pound." The amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Forsyth offered an amendment to impose a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem on mill stones, and all articles used in manufacturing mill stones.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Tod and Mr. M'Kim. Lost.

Mr Baylies moved to change the duty on Epsom Salts from 3 to 4 cents per pound. The motion ran through without obstruction.

Mr. Foster then moved to strike out the first section of the bill, which proposes a duty on wool unmanufactured, of 25 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st of June, 1825—afterwards a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem until June 1st 1826; afterwards, a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem, until June 1st, 1827, and after that time, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

The motion gave rise to a long debate between Messrs. Tod, Barbour, Mercer, and Webster—and at 3 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Storrs, the Committee rose, and reported progress.

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*Extract of a letter from Washington, March 5.*

"We enjoy here, once more, cerulean skies and mornings like May. The greatest storms, indeed, I have witnessed in Washington have been confined within comparatively narrow limits, viz. within the walls of the capitol. The tariff bill still continues to engross the time and attention and employ the talents of the house. Mr Tod came out yesterday, to the surprise of all who heard him, (or at least of most of them,) with a sort of compromise—moving to strike out a number of the subordinate items of the bill, (in which there was a ready concurrence) and at length approached the article of woollens; here, however, he was encountered by the friends of the bill, who said they were taken by surprise: that the item proposed to be touched was the very part of the system which induced them to support it, and that though its relinquishment might gain a few who were now opposers of the bill, it would certainly lose others that were now its friends. After considerable discussion, Mr. T. withdrew his motion.

"There was great demonstration of joy among the southern gentlemen when this compromising course was first manifested; and it certainly surprised most of those on the other side; but when they pressed for his reasons, Mr. Tod very frankly avowed, that though he had rather retain the duty on woollens, he had been induced to modify it under a pledge from gentlemen now in opposition that they would lend their support to the residue of the bill. And he closed by remarking in his dry way, that a bill which went only a part of the way that was desired, and that passed the house, was preferable to a bill which contained the most ample provisions but did *not* pass."

## Foreign.

*From the New York Commercial Advertiser.*

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Topaz, captain Callender, arrived at Boston on Saturday, in 43 days from Liverpool. We have received London papers to the 20th of January inclusive.

BRITAIN.—It is understood to be the king's intention to open the approaching session of parliament in person.

The privy council, it is said, have come to the determination of granting a full and unreserved pardon to Hunt, (the accomplice of Thurtell in the murder of Weare) from a conviction that it would be dangerous to try and convict him of a crime, of which he had previously confessed himself guilty, under an implied pardon.

More favorable accounts have lately been received from Ireland. The Courier says all apprehension of any scarcity being experienced, this winter had wholly subsided; the value of agricultural produce generally, had increased and there were grounds for indulging the most pleasing anticipations.

A dreadful explosion occurred at Polgooth Mine, on Thursday the 15th January, occasioned by the bursting of the boiler. The explosion was so terrific, that one man was thrown over the engine house, to the distance of 150 feet, and killed, and another named Martin dreadfully hurt, since dead. Pieces of the boiler of 600 weight were carried to the distance of six hundred feet; and tore down whole houses. Not a vestige of the house which contained the boiler remains; and two adjoining houses were literally dashed in pieces by the explosion.

Several of the London papers are still endeavoring to produce the belief that a serious attempt is to be made upon the South American republics. The British Traveller, of the 16th says, "the Spanish government have come to a determination to try at all hazards, to regain her South American provinces, either by an expedition, or trying the effect of a counter revolution. The Portuguese are also determined to reconquer Rio Janeiro." And the Courier announces letters from Cadiz of the 29th of December, mentioning that "the expedition against South-America, which has been for some time preparing in that port, was on the point of sailing. The Asia, the only vessel of war in the harbor, was not to form a part of the expedition; only frigates and smaller vessels."

The fall of snow had been very great in many parts of England. Near Northampton, it was 6 feet deep, and in some places had drifted to the depth of 12 feet.

*Ireland.*—A large dwelling house on the lands of Knockfelegh, in Clanwilliam Barony, the property of Samuel Evans, Esq of Tipperary, together with a large quantity of potatoes, has been burnt by incendiaries. Two of the police officers had been grievously assaulted and one of them taken, bound, and shockingly bruised by a gang, midway between Clonmel and Cashel.

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*Disastrous Intelligence from Peru.*—The whaling ship Frederick Augustus, has arrived at Newport from Coquimbo, whence she sailed on the 14th November, bringing a month later than our former advices. A letter received in this city by this arrival, dated Valparaiso, Oct. 30, communicates the important though disagreeable news, that by an arrival from Arica, they had "just learnt the defeat and dispersion of the Patriot Army under Gen. Santa Cruz, seven thousand strong, with the loss of four thousand—all their baggage, arms, ammunition and stores of every kind, at the Disaquadero—by the Vice-Roy and Gen. Valdez, whose forces were six thousand strong." This news seems not to have been known at Coquimbo.


## Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops

*Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.*

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief, having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

*Hudson, July 11, 1823.* ZACH. HAWS.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

# GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1824.

*The Erin Benevolent Society*, of this city, celebrated its anniversary on St. Patrick's Day. The members, with a number of invited guests, partook of an excellent supper at Mr. Cotter's; where an oration was delivered by R. Burke, Esq. and the evening was closed most agreeably with toasts and songs, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

*The Tariff.*—On the 8th inst. after a long debate, the 3d section of the Tariff bill was stricken out. This section provided that, to the amount of duties laid by the bill on foreign goods, should be added the amount of the premium or bounty paid on their exportation by the government from which they were exported. The argument used against this section was, that it infringed the article of our treaty with England, which provides that no higher duties shall be charged on importations from England, than on those from other countries; and no country grants bounties but England.

## FROM HARRISBURGH.

*Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.*

"*Harrisburgh, March 15, 1824.*

"The bill appropriating 50,000 dollars to the Philadelphia penitentiary, and 30,000 to that opposite Pittsburgh, was before the Senate this week, and its passage warmly disputed by Mr. Burnside and Mr. D. Mann of Bedford. The objections taken to it applied more particularly to the penitentiary at Philadelphia, where the extravagant cost of the building was held up in terrorem, and not less the cost of keeping convicts in solitary confinement afterwards. It was said, that now when they labored, the expense to the counties was great, but when they discontinued working towards maintaining themselves, it would be increased three-fold. But Mr. Burnside's argument went against the whole system, which he termed a philosophical experiment, and advised that the building at Pittsburgh should be completed first, forasmuch as there the experiment might not be so much on the trial. The bill, however, passed, and the House of Representatives in which it originated, concurred in some amendments made in the Senate.

"The bill for adding two Judges to the supreme court bench failed in the senate; and this, it is conjectured, gave the spur to the opposition to the penitentiary bill. The bank bill passed the House some time ago, and was the order for Wednesday last in the Senate, but postponed until Monday next. In the House of Representatives, the bill rechartering the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank was the theme for the first few days of the week, and finally passed that body. The Quack Bill has undergone discussion and it is probable will pass. This day a bill for appointing a board of commissioners of internal improvement passed, after running the gauntlet four or five sessions.

"Both Houses of Assembly have agreed to adjourn on the 30th; but if the weather should turn out to be inclement about that time, there is a possibility that the session may go on to the 6th of April. The expense would only be about 4000 dollars, and what is that compared with the comfort of the exclusive friends of the people, who have been so devotedly toiling for the public good since the beginning of December!

"Little is said here about the nomination of Jackson and Calhoun, and that little in whispers. This much however, you may depend upon, that the measures taken by the wire-workers here, brought together nearly as many friends of one as of the other—and nothing but fear of the people gave "Old Hickory" the unanimous vote."

The preamble and resolution directing the Pennsylvania Congressmen to oppose the duty on sales at Auction, have passed the legislature, with the preamble so altered as to express "concern" instead of "alarm" on the subject.

The senate of New-York have commenced the discussion of the bill from the house of representatives, giving to the people the choice of the Presidential Electors. "*We are assured it will pass,*" says the New-York Statesman.

The Richmond Enquirer says—"The nomination in Virginia has let the whole sky in an uproar." Courteous language for a democratic editor, in speaking of the people!

The principal workshop of the United States' Arsenal, at Springfield, Mass. was burnt on the 2d inst. The loss is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 dollars.

*Iron.*—Notice is given in the papers printed at Franklin, Venango county, Pa. that iron ore has been discovered in that county, sufficient to warrant the erection of iron works on the most extensive scale. The ore is of the kidney and mountain kinds. A. G. Siverly wishes to dispose of the land containing the mineral.

Mr. Jacob Levan, of Somerset county, in going home from the town of Somerset, on the night of the 20th ult. lost his way, was obliged to lie out, and was frozen to death. He was found three-fourths of a mile from home.

Three prisoners escaped from the Somerset jail; two returned; the third, named Watson, was retaken in a barn near Stoystown; he had been sentenced to the Penitentiary, and has since been taken thither.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of M. & A. M'Courtney, of this place, who propose running a line of keel-boats, (regularly through the season,) from Brownsville to Pittsburgh, stopping at all the intermediate ports. We think it would be the interest of the citizens of this place and vicinity, to encourage them as far as lies in their power, as it will have a tendency to turn down the channel of the Monongahela, the long lost moving and travelling custom, for which she once stood almost pre-eminent.

*Brownsville Spy.*

Last week, on the Allegheny River, there arrived at Pittsburgh, upwards of fifty flat boats, containing upwards of $100,000 worth of property, viz. Bar and Pig Iron, Salt, Flour, &c.—*Mercury.*

*Justices.* Time was when these officers were great favorites with the exclusive democrats in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Their jurisdiction was extended in civil and criminal matters; and the cry was, down with the lawyers and the courts, and up with the justices and the arbitration system. But the tide has turned, and no opportunity escapes of giving the Justices a slap. Why is this? Not surely because of the number of lawyers who were federalists a few years ago, having obtained influence over public opinion by stepping into the ranks of exclusive democracy.—*Har. Chron.*

The bill on the subject of calling a convention, has not yet been called up in the house of representatives, though it is reported here that the opening speech for the occasion, has been some time in *rehearsal*, and is now ready for delivery.

*Lancaster Jour.*

*From our Washington Correspondent.*

*Repartee.*—In the Supreme Court this morning, while the Attorney General and Mr. Clay were arguing a cause, the former spoke of a certain statute, no matter what, of 1796, which was *merged* in another of 1797. Mr. Clay in replying to this part of the argument, having forgotten the precise phraseology of Mr. Wirt, substituted the word *absorbed* for *merged*, and professed not to understand this legislation by *absorption!* Mr. Wirt disclaimed having used such language. He was sorry to spoil the gentleman's wit, as he was so seldom witty. Mr. Clay perceived the Attorney General was a little disturbed, and probably feeling the hit himself, instantly retorted. He regretted to witness in that gentleman so much gravity; for he would appeal to the honorable Court, that his friend was as seldom *grave* as himself was *witty*.

This piece of pleasantry and keen repartee between two such antagonists was not a little amusing to the crowd of spectators. It may not perhaps bear repeating, nor appear to good advantage on paper, divested of the circumstances which gave it point; but as Matthews used to say by way of chorus to one of his jokes, *it made a great laugh at the time!*

*N. Y. States.*

On the night of Saturday last, the store of Schell & Danaker, Merchants, in Schellsburgh, was robbed of a quantity of bank notes, some watches and other articles, by a fellow calling himself *John Helveston*, who had followed the business of a cabinet-maker for some time in the village. He was pursued and apprehended in his bed, in the town of Shippensburgh. The fellow had also stolen a fine mare from Mr. Henry Horn, of the same village.—The property was all found in his possession and has been returned to the respective owners. Helveston was yesterday safely lodged in the jail of this place.

*Bedford Gazette.*

*Capillary Steam Engine.*—To prevent daily disappointments and interruptions, it is necessary to state, that the Flying Machine is not yet so far completed, that the public curiosity can be gratified by seeing the mode of its operation. As soon as this can be done, notice will be given in the public prints.—*Louisv. Pub. Adv.*

*American Iron.*—A sample of rolled iron was lately sent to England from New York, as an experiment in reference to its singular properties. It was manufactured from the Peru ore, at the Russian iron-works, on the river Ausable. It is pronounced equal to the best Archangel iron, and superior to any other in the world, in the essential property of welding; orders of considerable amount have in consequence been received from England.—Should the tariff bill, now before Congress, pass, and the northern canal be completed below fort Edward, the manufacturing villages which have recently arisen on the Sable river, will soon swell into cities, and our northern canal become more and more productive.—*Albany Daily Adv.*

[Professor Cooper, in a late treatise against the Tariff, says that no good iron to his knowledge is made in this country. The above paragraph will show that his friends, the English, differ from him on this subject.]

The Philadelphia Gazette, of the 8th inst. says a great quantity of flour arrived there during the week. About 3400 barrels, were received in one day.

A young man named Ross killed another named Conklin, near Sullivan, N. Y. They were with a party in a sleigh. Ross, intoxicated, drove off the road, and being remonstrated with by Conklin, stabbed him with a knife.

The Common Council of Boston have appointed a committee to direct a letter to General *Lafayette*, requesting him, if not inconvenient, on his contemplated visit to the United States, to land in that place, and to assure him that his reception will be worthy of the city which has ever held in the highest estimation the services and sacrifices of the adopted son of Washington.

A public meeting has been called at Wilmington, Delaware, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a line of Packets to ply between that place and New York. The object is to transfer the trade from Philadelphia to New York, which amounts to between one and two millions annually, and it is said that this trade costs Wilmington at least ten per centum on the whole amount of business transacted between the two places, and realizes for Philadelphia a profit of 200,000 dollars.

## Foreign.

*Very Late from England.*

*New-York, March 10.*—This morning the packet ship Columbia, Captain Rogers, arrived from Liverpool, in the remarkably short passage of 21 days. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received copious files of London papers to the 19th of February, and Liverpool of the 16th.

*Great Britain.*—Parliament assembled on the 3d of February, and the session was opened by Commission—a severe attack of the gout having prevented the King from delivering his Speech in person.

[*Summary—From the Franklin Gazette.*]

The speech of the King congratulates parliament "upon the prosperous condition of the country," and says that "trade and commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad; that increasing activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture;" "the increasing revenue is not only such as to sustain public credit," but to "evince a diffusion of comfort among the people," and "agriculture is recovering from its depression." The relations of friendship continue unimpaired between England and all other nations, and the efforts of the British ambassador at Constantinople to effect an arrangement of the differences between Russia and Turkey, "are drawing near to a favorable termination." A convention has been concluded with Austria for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of England upon her. "With respect to the provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, the King of England says his conduct has been open and consistent, and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other powers. His majesty has appointed consuls to reside at the principal ports and places of those provinces, for the protection of the trade of his subjects. As to any further measures, his majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion, to be exercised as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people, may appear to his majesty to require." The king speaks of the numerous points at which, under present circumstances, it is necessary to keep a naval force stationed; and he concludes by assuring Parliament that he has been attentive to its suggestion, "that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the negro slaves in the West-Indies," but adverts to the difficulty of effecting a correction of this long standing and complicated system.

On the interesting subject of South-America, the London Morning Chronicle of Feb. 11 states, "on the highest possible authority," that Mr. Canning had made direct, explicit and strong overtures to Spain, for a recognition of South-American independence; that the court of Madrid had paid a prompt attention to them; that in consequence the Duke San Carlos had been appointed on a special mission to London on the subject; and the Chronicle takes it for granted that Spain will recognise the independence of her former colonies. In the House of Commons, Feb. 4, Mr. Canning laid down the principle that a mother country had a right to endeavor to recover her colonial possessions, and it would not be correct in a friendly power to prevent her by force; but he would distinctly state, "that Spain and Europe most unequivocally knew, that whilst England admitted the right of Spain to recover her late American possessions, *she denied the right of any foreign power to interfere in aid of the mother country in the attempt.*"

In the House of Lords, Feb. 8, the Marquis of Lansdown gave notice that if he were not anticipated by ministers, he would, early in March, move an address to the King, praying him to recognise the independence of the provinces of South-America which have separated themselves from Spain. He considered it important to the commercial interests of England that no unnecessary delay should take place on this subject. In the House of Commons, Feb. 13, Sir James Mackintosh, gave a similar notice. The Courier supposes that the ministers will not take any very early step to supersede these motions, as although they had decided to recognise the American governments, the time of doing so will depend upon negotiation and what the interest of England may require.

*Greece.*—The Greeks are proceeding with unabated vigor in their career of emancipation, and every where pressing their ferocious oppressors. Advices from Zante are to the 8th of January, and from Constantinople to the 10th inclusive. From the latter we learn that the Greeks are established in the islands of Chio and Mytelene, and have moreover invested Smyrna. Odysseus has possessed himself of Cayristos, in the island of Euboea, and is now laying siege to Erythrea.—The Stratarchs, Diamantis and Gouras, after having occupied the fort of Carababa, which forms the head of the bridge by which there is an entrance into the island of Euboea, are forming a strong blockade before Negropont. The castle of Patras is so preserved that many Turkish families have already obtained permission, by virtue of private arrangements, to return to Gastouni, in Elide. The Greeks imprisoned there are of course liberated. Mavrocordato has on his part laid siege to Lepanto and the castle of cape Antirrhion, in such manner that his part of western Greece will be subjected to the standard of the cross before the opening of the next campaign.

Accounts from Syria, to the 2d of January, state that an expedition had been armed by the gallant Christians against their enemies in Minor Scio. The Greek troops, to the number of four thousand, had landed near the fortress that commands the island, and had routed the Turkish bands who opposed them, and driven them into the castle, where they were besieged. A squadron of twelve Hydriote and Ipsariot vessels, with three fire ships cruised before the island, so as to cut off all succour from the barbarians, who were enclosed within the fortress, and hopelessly beleaguered by the Greek troops. Several of the principal Sciotes, who escaped the horrible massacre of 1822, distinguished by their character and wealth, were at the head of this expedition. A battering train, sufficient to reduce the fortress in the island, was embarked at Napoli de Romania, and had arrived at Scio. Several vessels, freighted with ammunition and provisions, had also sailed from Syria for the same destination. Thus Scio is likely to be again in the hands of the Greeks, and they will probably execute a dreadful vengeance and a just retaliation on a portion of the sanguinary barbarians, who spread murder and destruction through that lovely island. Ruins are all round them, and call up the memory of the dreadful past.

*Commercial Advertiser.*

Succours in men, money, munitions of war and equipments to a great extent, are now daily arriving in Greece from Germany and England.

*A disappointment.*—It is said, the Phrenologists in London have not found in Thurtell's head the prominence which they denominate "the organ of destructiveness," but, on the contrary, that the "organs of benevolence" and of "caution" were very strongly marked.

*Parliamentary Papers.* The papers printed by order of the British Parliament, are even more voluminous than those printed by our Congress. The printed papers of the last session, constituted nineteen folio volumes. These consist of bills, report of committees, finance and other accounts, diplomatic correspondence, &c. with a general index to the whole, and a table of contents for each volume.

*Detroit.*—This city contains 1325 inhabitants; and with the garrison, consisting of 81 U. States troops, and upwards of 500 persons living in the immediate vicinity, there is a gross population of 2000 souls It is the oldest inland town in North America; having been permanently settled by the French, under Louis XIV. in 1667; 15 years previous to the settlement of Philadelphia

*Henry St. George Tucker*, of Winchester, has been elected by the General Assembly of Virginia, one of the Chancellors of the State, vice *Dabny Carr*, promoted to the Court of Appeals.

## Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

March 13. Steam Boat *New Velocipede*, Lodwick and Co owners, Rodgers, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

15. Steam Boat *Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet*, 100 tons, Lindell & Co. owners, Scott, master, St. Louis, passengers.

17. S. B. *Eliza*. Arthers, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

18. S. B. *Courier*, Beckwith, master New Orleans, freight and passengers.

DEPARTED.

March 13. S. B. *Rufus Putnam*, Green, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

16. S. B. *New Velocipede*, Rodgers, master, Cincinnati, freight and passengers

☞ A great number of flats and keels came down the Monongahela during the last week with freight.

*Correction.*—The *Pennsylvania* in her late very short passage from New Orleans to Louisville, lost 30 hours, by landing freight, &c.—not 130, as stated in our last from the Louisville Post.

## Married,

In this city, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. John Taylor, Mr. *Jesse Taylor*, to Miss *Susannah Beynon*, both lately from England.

## Died,

At Greensburgh, on the 15th inst. Miss JANE WELLS, daughter of John Wells, Esq.


## WILLIAM M'KNIGHT

HAS REMOVED his Store *next door to the corner of Fourth and Market Street*, which adjoins the store he formerly occupied,

*WHERE HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,*

And is now opening, a large and handsome assortment of

**Fashionable Spring and Summer GOODS.**

—*ALSO*,—

An assortment of Fine and Superfine

**Ingrain Carpeting,**

INDIA STRAW MATTING, HEARTH RUGS, and GRASS MATS, for entries.

—*ALSO*,—

An assortment of LEGHORN FLATS, Bolivar HATS, Straw Gipsey Hats, Straw BONNETS, Misses' and Children's Gimp Hats, &c.

—*ALSO*,—

A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Valentia, and Morocco SLIPPERS, of the best quality; Misses' and Children's red Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, March 19—6t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Angus M'Bain, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to present the same, duly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. HIND,
WM. WATSON, Stone Cutter, } Ex'rs.

Pittsburgh, March 18—3t.*

☞ MY accounts are left in the hands of E. Pentland, Esq. for collection.

WM. WATSON, Stone Cutter.

## A CARD.

JAMES ERIN, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken GEORGE LEDLIE into partnership, and that the business hereafter, will be conducted under the firm of

**ERIN & LEDLIE,**

*Who will continue to transact*

**A general Agency and Commission Business**

They also purpose continuing the

**Manufactory of Tobacco,**

and will keep a constant supply of Spun, and Twist Tobacco, at reduced prices, and warranted of superior quality.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1824—[M. 19—3t.]

## THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

**STAGE AND HORSES,**

*At the corner of Wood and Sixth streets,*

**PITTSBURGH,**

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual, and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

**Robert Stewart.**

Pittsburgh, March 19, 1824—tf.

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

POSITIVELY to be drawn on Thursday, the 25th day of March instant, and will be determined by the drawing of four numbers only!

**Scheme.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $3,000 is | $3000 |
| 5 | prizes of | 1000 is | 5000 |
| 6 | do. | 200 is | 1200 |
| 12 | do. | 100 is | 1200 |
| 612 | do. | 10 is | 6120 |
| 3264 | do. | 5 is | 16320 |
| 3900 | Prizes. | | $31920 |
| 4080 | Blanks. | | |
| 7980 | Tickets. | | |

**TICKETS $6 00.**

FOR SALE AT THE

**BOOKSTORE**

OF

**Eichbaum & Johnston,**

*Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.*

March 5, 1824.

## TO TANNERS.

THE Subscriber will either Sell, Rent or Lease for a term of years, the large and complete

**TAN-YARD,**

erected in the suburbs of Nashville by Willis Barrow, Esq. This establishment was laid out by and constructed under the superintendence of a first rate workman from Philadelphia, and is perhaps the most complete establishment of the kind in the western country—the house is 170 feet in length—one half of it designed for the preservation of the bark, and the grinding thereof, is three stories high, the under story of stone and the two upper of frame—the other half, designed for the handling, drying, currying and finishing of Leather, is two stories high, the under of stone, the upper of frame. Appertaining to the yard there are about 70 vats, as many of them as are necessary under shelter, and so constructed as to be drained by a trunk with which they are connected, passing their contents beyond the premises at the will of the workman. On the premises, which consist of two and a half acres, is a convenient dwelling with necessary out-houses, all in good repair, a large and never-failing spring of excellent water, from which the supply necessary to the Yard is pumped by machinery attached to the mill for grinding bark. In the house and yard and connected with them are Stone Tables, a Bark Mill, a Mill for rendering the Leather pliable, and numerous other tools used in its manufacture.

This establishment can be enlarged, as to the number of vats, to any extent which future business may require. It is situated in a country where hides are plenty and may be had on good terms, or they may be imported from New-Orleans. The demand for Leather is great and daily increasing. The whole establishment will be sold at a fair price, far below the original cost,—or, it will be rented for an interest of 5 per cent thereon—or, I will take an interest in the business with a man who can come properly recommended, and who is able to vest in it a capital equal to one half the cost of the premises.

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**George Wilson.**

Nashville, March, 1824.


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OF the Subscriber are hereby notified that the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, upon his petition for the Benefit of the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania "for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," have appointed the third day of May next, at Pittsburgh, for his hearing; when, and where his creditors may show cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

**Gilbert M'Kown,**

Late Merchant of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Pittsburgh, March 19—3t


## WANTED,

A SITUATION in a Store or Counting-House, as Clerk or Assistant, by one who can be well recommended. A line addressed to W. K. and left at this office, will be attended to.

March 19.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1824.

*The Erin Benevolent Society*, of this city, celebrated its anniversary on St. Patrick's day. The members, with a number of invited guests, partook of an excellent supper at Mr. Cotter's; where an oration was delivered by R. Burke, Esq. and the evening was closed most agreeably with toasts and songs, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

*The Tariff.*—On the 8th inst. after a long debate, the 3d section of the Tariff bill was stricken out. This section provided that, to the amount of duties laid by the bill on foreign goods, should be added the amount of the premium or bounty paid on their exportation by the government from which they were exported. The argument used against this section was, that it infringed the article of our treaty with England, which provides that no higher duties shall be charged on importations from England, than on those from other countries: and no country grants bounties but England.

## FROM HARRISBURGH.

*Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.*

"*Harrisburgh, March 13, 1824.*

"The bill appropriating 80,000 dollars to the Philadelphia penitentiary, and 30,000 to that opposite Pittsburgh, was before the Senate this week, and its passage warmly disputed by Mr. Burnside and Mr. D. Mann of Bedford. The objections taken to it applied more particularly to the penitentiary at Philadelphia, where the extravagant cost of the building was held up in terrorem, and not less the cost of keeping convicts in solitary confinement afterwards. It was said, that now when they labored, the expense to the counties was great, but when they do nothing towards maintaining themselves, it would be increased three-fold. But Mr. Burnside's argument went against the whole system, which he termed a philosophical experiment, and advised that the building at Pittsburgh should be completed first, forasmuch as there the experiment cost so much on the trial. The bill, however, passed, and the House of Representatives in which it originated, concurred in some amendments made in the Senate.

"The bill for adding two Judges to the supreme court bench failed in the senate; and this, it is conjectured, gave the spur to the opposition to the penitentiary bill. The bank bill passed the House some time ago, and was the order for Wednesday last in the Senate, but postponed until Monday next. In the House of Representatives, the bill rechartering the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank was the theme for the first few days of the week, and finally passed that body. The *Quack Bill* has undergone discussion and it is probable will pass. This day a bill for appointing a board of commissioners of internal improvement passed, after running the gauntlet four or five sessions.

"Both Houses of Assembly have agreed to adjourn on the 30th; but if the weather should turn out to be inclement about that time, there is a possibility that the session may go on to the 6th of April. The expense would only be about 4000 dollars, and what is that compared with the comfort of the exclusive friends of the people, who have been so devotedly toiling for the public good since the beginning of December!

"Little is said here about the nomination of Jackson and Calhoun, and that little in whispers. This much however, you may depend upon, that the measures taken by the wire-workers here, brought together nearly as many friends of one as of the other—and nothing but fear of the *people* gave "Old Hickory" the unanimous vote."

The preamble and resolution directing the Pennsylvania Congressmen to oppose the duty on sales at Auction, have passed the legislature, with the preamble so altered as to express "*concern*" instead of "*alarm*" on the subject.

The senate of New-York have commenced the discussion of the bill from the house of representatives, giving to the people the choice of the Presidential Electors. "*We are assured it will pass,*" says the New-York Statesman.

The Richmond Enquirer says—"The nomination in Virginia has set the whole *sty* in an uproar." Courteous language for a democratic editor, in speaking of the people!

The principal workshop of the United States' Arsenal, at Springfield, Mass. was burnt on the 2d inst. The loss is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 dollars.

*Iron.*—Notice is given in the papers printed at Franklin, Venango county, Pa. that iron ore has been discovered in that county, sufficient to warrant the erection of iron works on the most extensive scale. The ore is of the kidney and mountain kinds. A. G. Siverly wishes to dispose of the land containing the mineral.

Mr. Jacob Levan, of Somerset county, in going home from the town of Somerset, on the night of the 20th ult. lost his way, was obliged to lie out, and was frozen to death. He was found three-fourths of a mile from home.

Three prisoners escaped from the Somerset jail; two returned; the third, named Watson, was retaken in a barn near Stoystown; he had been sentenced to the Penitentiary, and has since been taken thither.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of M. & A. M'Courtney, of this place, who propose running a line of keel-boats, (regularly through the season,) from Brownsville to Pittsburgh, stopping at all the intermediate ports. We think it would be the interest of the citizens of this place and vicinity, to encourage them as far as lies in their power, as it will have a tendency to turn down the channel of the Monongahela, the long lost moving and travelling custom, for which the once stood almost pre-eminent.

*Brownsville Spy.*

Last week, on the Allegheny River, there arrived at Pittsburgh, upwards of fifty flat boats, containing upwards of $100,000 worth of property, viz. Bar and Pig Iron, Salt, Flour, &c.—*Mercury.*

*Justices.* Time was when these officers were great favorites with the exclusive democrats in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Their jurisdiction was extended in civil and criminal matters; and the cry was, down with the lawyers and the courts, and up with the justices and the arbitration system. But the tide has turned, and no opportunity escapes of giving the Justices a slap. Why is this? Not surely because of the number of lawyers who were federalists a few years ago, having obtained influence over public opinion by stepping into the ranks of exclusive democracy.—*Har. Chron.*

The bill on the subject of calling a convention, has not yet been called up in the house of representatives, though it is reported here that the opening speech for the occasion, has been some time in *rehearsal*, and is now ready for delivery.

*Lancaster Jour.*

*From our Washington Correspondent.*

*Repartee.*—In the Supreme Court this morning, while the Attorney General and Mr. Clay were arguing a cause, the former spoke of a certain statute, no matter what, of 1796, which was *merged* in another of 1797. Mr. Clay in replying to this part of the argument, having forgotten the precise phraseology of Mr. Wirt, substituted the word *absorbed* for *merged*, and professed not to understand this legislation by *absorption!* Mr. Wirt disclaimed having used such language. He was sorry to spoil the gentleman's wit, as he was so seldom witty. Mr. Clay perceived the Attorney General was a little disturbed, and probably feeling the hit himself, instantly retorted. He regretted to witness in that gentleman so much gravity; for he would appeal to the honorable Court, that his friend was as seldom *grave* as himself was *witty.*

This piece of pleasantry and keen repartee between two such antagonists was not a little amusing to the crowd of spectators. It may not perhaps bear repeating, nor appear to good advantage on paper, divested of the circumstances which gave it point; but as Matthews used to say by way of chorus to one of his jokes, *it made a great laugh at the time!*

*N. Y. States.*

On the night of Saturday last, the store of Schell & Danaker, Merchants, in Schellsburgh, was robbed of a quantity of bank notes, some watches and other articles, by a fellow calling himself *John Helveston*, who had followed the business of a cabinet-maker for some time in the village. He was pursued and apprehended in his bed, in the town of Shippensburgh. The fellow had also stolen a fine mare from Mr. Henry Horn, of the same village.—The property was all found in his possession and has been returned to the respective owners. Helveston was yesterday safely lodged in the jail of this place.

*Bedford Gazette.*

*Capillary Steam Engine.*—To prevent daily disappointments and interruptions, it is necessary to state, that the Flying Machine is not yet so far completed, that the public curiosity can be gratified by seeing the mode of its operation. As soon as this can be done, notice will be given in the public prints.—*Louisv. Pub. Adv.*

*American Iron.*—A sample of rolled iron was lately sent to England from New York, as an experiment in reference to its singular properties. It was manufactured from the Peru ore, at the Russian iron-works, on the river Ausable. It is pronounced equal to the best Archangel iron, and superior to any other in the world, in the essential property of welding; orders of considerable amount have in consequence been received from England.—Should the tariff bill, now before Congress, pass, and the northern canal be completed below fort Edward, the manufacturing villages which have recently arisen on the Sable river, will soon swell into cities, and our northern canal become more and more productive.—*Albany Daily Adv.*

[Professor Cooper, in a late treatise against the Tariff, says that no good iron to his knowledge is made in this country. The above paragraph will show that his friends, the English, differ from him on this subject.]

The Philadelphia Gazette, of the 8th inst. says a great quantity of flour arrived there during the week. About 3400 barrels, were received in one day.

A young man named Ross killed another named Conklin, near Sullivan, N. Y. They were with a party in a sleigh. Ross, intoxicated, drove off the road, and being remonstrated with by Conklin, stabbed him with a knife.

The Common Council of Boston have appointed a committee to direct a letter to General *Lafayette*, requesting him, if not inconvenient, on his contemplated visit to the United States, to land in that place, and to assure him that his reception will be worthy of the city which has ever held in the highest estimation the services and sacrifices of the adopted son of Washington.

A public meeting has been called at Wilmington, Delaware, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a line of Packets to ply between that place and New York. The object is to transfer the trade from Philadelphia to New York, which amounts to between one and two millions annually, and it is said that this trade costs Wilmington at least ten per centum on the whole amount of business transacted between the two places, and realizes for Philadelphia a profit of 200,000 dollars.

## Foreign.

*Very Late from England.*

*New York, March 10.*—This morning the Packet ship Columbia, Captain Rogers, arrived from Liverpool, in the remarkably short passage of 21 days. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received copious files of London papers to the 15th of February, and Liverpool of the 16th.

*Great Britain.*—Parliament assembled on the 3d of February, and the session was opened by Commission—a severe attack of the gout having prevented the King from delivering his Speech in person.

[*Summary—From the Franklin Gazette.*]

The speech of the King congratulates parliament "upon the prosperous condition of the country," and says that "trade and commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad; that increasing activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture;" "the increasing revenue is not only such as to sustain public credit," but to "evince a diffusion of comfort among the people," and "agriculture is recovering from its depression." The relations of friendship continue unimpaired between England and all other nations, and the efforts of the British ambassador at Constantinople to effect an arrangement of the differences between Russia and Turkey, "are drawing near to a favorable termination." A convention has been concluded with Austria for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of England upon her. "With respect to the provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, the King of England says his conduct has been open and consistent, and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other powers. His majesty has appointed consuls to reside at the principal ports and places of those provinces, for the protection of the trade of his subjects. As to any further measures, his majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion, to be exercised as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people, may appear to his majesty to require." The king speaks of the numerous points at which, under present circumstances, it is necessary to keep a naval force stationed; and he concludes by assuring Parliament that he has been attentive to its suggestion, "that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the negro slaves in the West-Indies," but adverts to the difficulty of effecting a correction of this long standing and complicated system.

On the interesting subject of South-America, the London Morning Chronicle of Feb. 11 states, "on the highest possible authority," that Mr. Canning had made direct, explicit and strong overtures to Spain, for a recognition of South-American independence; that the court of Madrid had paid a prompt attention to them; that in consequence the Duke San Carlos had been appointed on a special mission to London on the subject; and the Chronicle takes it for granted that Spain will recognise the independence of her former colonies. In the House of Commons, Feb. 4, Mr. Canning laid down the principle that a mother country had a right to endeavor to recover her colonial possessions, and it would not be correct in a friendly power to prevent her by force; but he would distinctly state, "that Spain and Europe most unequivocally knew, that whilst England admitted the right of Spain to recover her late American possessions, *she denied the right of any foreign power to interfere in aid of the mother country in the attempt.*"

In the House of Lords, Feb. 8, the Marquis of Lansdown gave notice that if he were not anticipated by ministers, he would, early in March, move an address to the King, praying him to recognise the independence of the provinces of South-America which have separated themselves from Spain. He considered it important to the commercial interests of England that no unnecessary delay should take place on this subject. In the House of Commons, Feb. 13, Sir James Mackintosh, gave a similar notice. The Courier supposes that the ministers will not take any very early step to supersede these motions, as although they had decided to recognise the American governments, the time of doing so will depend upon negotiation and what the interest of England may require.

*Greece.*—The Greeks are proceeding with unabated vigor in their career of emancipation, and every where pressing their ferocious oppressors. Advices from Zante are to the 8th of January, and from Constantinople to the 10th inclusive. From the latter we learn that the Greeks are established in the islands of Chio and Mytelene, and have moreover invested Smyrna. Odysseus has possessed himself of Cayristos, in the island of Euboea, and is now laying siege to Erythrea.—The Stratarchs, Diamantis and Gouras, after having occupied the fort of Carababa, which forms the head of the bridge by which there is an entrance into the island of Euboea, are forming a strong blockade before Negropont. The castle of Patras is so preserved that many Turkish families have already obtained permission, by virtue of private arrangements, to return to Gastouni, in Elide. The Greeks imprisoned there are of course liberated. Mavrocordato has on his part laid siege to Lepanto and the castle of cape Antirrhion, in such manner that his part of western Greece will be subjected to the standard of the cross before the opening of the next campaign.

Accounts from Syria, to the 2d of January, state that an expedition had been armed by the gallant Christians against their enemies in Minor Scio. The Greek troops, to the number of four thousand, had landed near the fortress that commands the island, and had routed the Turkish bands who opposed them, and driven them into the castle, where they were besieged. A squadron of twelve Hydriote and Ipsariot vessels, with three fire ships cruised before the island, so as to cut off all succour from the barbarians, who were enclosed within the fortress, and hopelessly beleaguered by the Greek troops. Several of the principal Sciotes, who escaped the horrible massacre of 1822, distinguished by their character and wealth, were at the head of this expedition. A battering train, sufficient to reduce the fortress in the island, was embarked at Napoli de Romania, and had arrived at Scio. Several vessels, freighted with ammunition and provisions, had also sailed from Syria for the same destination. Thus Scio is likely to be again in the hands of the Greeks, and they will probably execute a dreadful vengeance and a just retaliation on a portion of the sanguinary barbarians, who spread murder and destruction through that lovely island. Ruins are all round them, and call up the memory of the dreadful past.

*Commercial Advertiser.*

Succours in men, money, munitions of war and equipments to a great extent, are now daily arriving in Greece from Germany and England.

*A disappointment.*—It is said, the Phrenologists in London have not found in Thurtell's head the prominence which they denominate "the organ of destructiveness," but, on the contrary, that the "organs of benevolence" and of "caution" were very strongly marked.

*Parliamentary Papers.* The papers printed by order of the British Parliament, are even more voluminous than those printed by our Congress. The printed papers of the last session, constituted nineteen folio volumes. These consist of bills, report of committees, finance and other accounts, diplomatic correspondence, &c. with a general index to the whole, and a table of contents for each volume.

*Detroit.*—This city contains 1325 inhabitants; and with the garrison, consisting of 81 U. States troops, and upwards of 500 persons living in the immediate vicinity, there is a gross population of 2000 souls. It is the oldest inland town in North America; having been permanently settled by the French, under Louis XIV. in 1667; 15 years previous to the settlement of Philadelphia.

*Henry St. George Tucker*, of Winchester, has been elected by the General Assembly of Virginia, one of the Chancellors of the State, vice *Dabny Carr*, promoted to the Court of Appeals.

## Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

March 13. Steam Boat *New Velocipede*, Lodwick and Co owners, Rodgers, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

15. Steam Boat *Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet*, 100 tons, Lindell & Co. owners, Scott, master, St. Louis, passengers.

17. S. B. *Eliza*. Arthers, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

18. S. B. *Courier*, Beckwith, master New Orleans, freight and passengers.

DEPARTED.

March 13. S. B. *Rufus Putnam*, Green, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

16. S. B. *New Velocipede*, Rodgers, master, Cincinnati, freight and passengers

☞ A great number of flats and keels came down the Monongahela during the last week with freight.

*Correction.*—The *Pennsylvania* in her late very short passage from New Orleans to Louisville, lost 30 hours, by landing freight, &c.—not 130, as stated in our last from the Louisville Post.

## Married,

In this city, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. John Taylor, Mr. *Jesse Taylor*, to Miss *Susannah Beynon*, both lately from England.

## Died,

At Greensburgh, on the 15th inst. Miss JANE WELLS, daughter of John Wells, Esq.


## WILLIAM M'KNIGHT

HAS REMOVED his Store *next door to the corner of Fourth and Market Streets*, which adjoins the store he formerly occupied,

*WHERE HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,*

And is now opening, a large and handsome assortment of

**Fashionable Spring and Summer GOODS.**

—*ALSO,*—

An assortment of Fine and Superfine

**Ingrain Carpeting,**

INDIA STRAW MATTING, HEARTH RUGS, and GRASS MATS, for entries.

—*ALSO,*—

An assortment of LEGHORN FLATS, Bolivar HATS, Straw Gipsey Hats, Straw BONNETS, Misses' and Children's Gimp Hats, &c.

—*ALSO,*—

A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Valentia, and Morocco SLIPPERS, of the best quality; Misses' and Children's red Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, March 19—6t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Angus M'Bain, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to present the same, duly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. HIND,
WM. WATSON, Stone Cutter, } Ex'rs.

Pittsburgh, March 18—3t.*

☞ MY accounts are left in the hands of F. Pentland, Esq. for collection.

WM. WATSON, Stone Cutter.

## A CARD.

JAMES EKIN, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken GEORGE LEDLIE into partnership, and that the business hereafter, will be conducted under the firm of

**EKIN & LEDLIE,**

*Who will continue to transact*

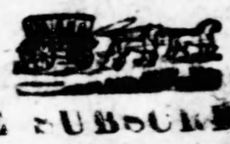
**A general Agency and Commission Business**

They also purpose continuing the

**Manufactory of Tobacco,**

and will keep a constant supply of Spun, and Twist Tobacco, at reduced prices, and warranted of superior quality.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1824—[M. 19—3t]



## THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

**STAGE AND HORSES,**

*At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets,*

**PITTSBURGH;**

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

**Robert Stewart.**

Pittsburgh, March 19, 1824—tf.

## *UNION CANAL LOTTERY,*

NINTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

POSITIVELY to be drawn on Thursday, the 25th day of March instant, and will be determined by the drawing of four numbers only!

**Scheme.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $2080 is | $2080 |
| 5 | prizes of | 1000 is | 5000 |
| 6 | do. | 200 is | 1200 |
| 12 | do. | 100 is | 1200 |
| 612 | do. | 10 is | 6120 |
| 3264 | do. | 5 is | 16320 |
| 3900 | Prizes. | | $31920 |
| 4080 | Blanks. | | |
| 7980 | Tickets. | | |

**TICKETS $5 00.**

FOR SALE AT THE

**BOOKSTORE**

OF

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*Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.*

March 5, 1824.

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**George Wilson.**

Nashville, March, 1824.


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**Gilbert M'Kown,**

Late Merchant of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Pittsburgh, March 19—3t*


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A SITUATION in a Store or Counting-House, as Clerk or Assistant, by one who can be well recommended. A line addressed to W. L. and left at this office, will be attended to.

March 19.

## Poetry.

From the Westmoreland Republican.

### KING CAUCUS DEAD!

This Stirring Smyth seen Auld Nick!
Or Wasty Forward play'd some trick!
Or Ruggles suddenly fell sick
Wi' gout or weed!
Aye, an' for hair, cries like Dick,
King Caucus's dead!

Long may they dump their heads and grane!
An' sigh an' sob like sickly weans,
They canna' look to him again,
In time o' need.
He's yielded up, to death his sin,
King Caucus 's dead!

Van Buren lead may cry, ala Hilo!
An' mair struggle in Dutch file,
Sir Jackson he'll an' mind his life,
An' take guile heed,
He's found the end o' his wife,
Auld Caucus 's dead!

There's Jemmy Buchanan an' Tom Cobb;
Thay an' Clinton's last sure play'd hob,
They've been engaged in some bad job,
I'm mair afraid,
An' now they're left to wail an' sob,
Auld Caucus 's dead!

An' mair, alas! Mark Alexander
In grief factions may flee the land, or
Have neglected king may wander
In want an' need,
Just like anither gobbling gander,
His auld King 's dead!

Livric, Hartley, Hill an' Noble
Are a' left in a dreadly' hobble,
Vanish'd and fled,
They're left now mirly vex'd wi' trouble,
Their auld King's dead!

There is', I faith, and many mair,
Wha' fostered by him weel did fare,
An' aye in ranks the foremost were
In time o' need,
May mirly grieve their king's na mair,
Auld Caucus 's dead!

Whilst these will mourn wi' woefu' voice,
A nation happy will rejoice,
An' mak' frae 'mangst her sons, a choice,
Affairs to lead,
An' shout wi' gladdest, loudest voice,
King Caucus 's dead!

Fu' lang he rul'd wi' iron sway,
An' mair tyrannic grew ilk day,
He nye was aire, our deadliest foe;
We're free him freed,
His mad career is stopp'd for aye,
King Caucus 's dead!

Now ilk auld wife when 'bout her wark
Will frisk around, blythe as a lark,
An' ilk gay dashing dandy spark,
Wi' little dread,
Will joyfu' sing frae morn till dark
King Caucus 's dead!

Ye kimes a' the sound prolang,
For now ye need na fear aye wrang,
Death gied auld Cauc' a fatal bang,
An' low he's laid.
Let a' glad join the cheerful sang,
Auld Caucus 's dead!

EPITAPH.

Here lies auld Cauc', bairns he left nane,
His kingdom to inherit,
His minions now, sin' he is gane,
Will sure get their demerit!
He lang was forc'd (his strength sae low,)
To hobble 'bout on crutches:
May Nick, or whae'er has him now,
Fast hand him in his clutches.

SAWNEY.

*A word in season.*—A respectable tradesman in Bath, England, has the following lines printed upon his shop bills.

"My books are so crammed, and bad debts I've so many,
I'm resolved that in future I'll not trust a penny:
Giving credit to friends often friendship endangers,
And I hope ne'er again to be cheated by strangers."

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Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

## TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,

Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,

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## For Sale or Barter,

A LOT

In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool, &c.* for sale.

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Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water-Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

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## THE BOOKSELLING AND *STATIONARY BUSINESS*,

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**Henry Holdship,**

On his own account, at the old stand, *N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Streets*, Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin, *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

## $50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named

**Thomas Rickey,**

Aged 17 years and six months. He had on a blue coatee, blue pantaloons, and fur hat. Whoever takes up said boy, and returns him to me in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward with thanks. The law will be strictly enforced against any person who shall harbor said boy.

James Hagan.

March 12.

## FOR RENT,

The Dwelling House

On Front street, near Market street, Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.

*ALSO—*

The Warehouse,

Adjoining the above.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to

Geo. Miltenberger.

Jan. 30.—tf

## FOR RENT,

A three story Dwelling House,

In Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

*ALSO—*

A Warehouse,

At the corner of Wood and Water Streets, now occupied by Wm. Anderson.

*ALSO—*

A two story House,

At the corner of First and Smithfield Streets. Apply at the *Branch Bank U. S.* or to

John Thaw.

Feb. 27.—5t

## R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

## SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

James B. Oliver,

Has commenced the Business of a

Scrivener and Conveyancer,

*At the Mayor's Office,*

Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.

WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges pedlers' license, tavern license, and for guardians,* &c. and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.

Feb. 6 tf

## Swaim's Celebrated PANACEA.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of this Valuable Medicine.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Swaim for a regular and extensive supply, to meet the demands of the Western Country, which will be sold by the dozen, or single bottle, at his prices.

Charles Avery & Co.

*Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.*

Feb. 27.—5t

## WANTED

A Journeyman Auger-Maker.

MAKE application to *David Maclean, Jun.* near Mr. Arthurs' Factory. Feb 6

## A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 18.—tf.

## FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK, and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee,

Pittsburgh, August 15. tf. *Market Street*

## A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

**300 ACRES,**

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

For sale at this Office, a fount of about 50lbs. English Type, of which this is a specimen. It will be sold low.

## PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

## The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COTTONADES, SATTINETS, FLANNELS, SHUFFLES AND BAIZE.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

## REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

has removed his

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

## A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

*A SECTION OF LAND,*

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

## New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

## FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

*PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

## ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

## WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

Pig and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6.

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

tf

## SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials, | | |
| 2 do. | do. | 16 cts. per yd |
| 1 do. | do. | 14 |
| 3 do. | do. | 12 |
| 2 do. | on brick wall, | 8 |
| 1 do. | do. | 6 |
| | do. | 4 |

*Prices when the materials are found by the employer.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Coats, on lath, | | 8 cts. per yd |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 3 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 5 |
| 2 do. | do. | 4 |
| 1 do. | do. | 2 |
| Hanging paper, | | 12½ cts. pr. rol |
| do. border, | | 25 |
| Whitewashing, | | 37½ cts. pr. room |

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

## Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

## COMMISSION HOUSE, Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823.

## Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray, *Louisville, Ky.*

Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co. *Lexington, Ky.*

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

## Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

*Has Just Received,*

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,* and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures,* Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter,* and *Itch Ointments, Make's Plaster Cloth,* &c. *Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor, Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Macrooba Snuff*; Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Pine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red,* and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil,* for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c.* &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

*Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism,* and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases,* &c. &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

## To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.

## Poetry.

*From the Westmoreland Republican.*

### KING CAUCUS' DEAD!

Has Sawney Smyth seen Auld Nick?
Or Watty Forward play'd some trick?
Or Ruggles suddenly fell sick
Wi' gout or weed?
Aye, an' far mair, cries ilka Dick,
King Caucus's dead!

Lang may they droop their heads and grane!
An' sigh an' sob like sickly wean;
They canna' look to him again,
In time o' need.
He's yielded up, to death his ain,
King Caucus 's dead!

Van Buren loud may cry, ots blitz!
An' mairly struggle in Dutch fits,
Sin' luckless he'd na' mind his hits,
An' take gude heed,
He's found the end o' a' his wits,
Auld Caucus 's dead!

There's Jemmy Barbour an' Tam Cobb;
They wi' themsel's hae sure play'd hob;
They've been engaged in some bad job,
I'm sair afraid,
An' now they're left to wail an' sob,
Auld Caucus 's dead!

An' now, alas! Mark Alexander
In grief forlorn may flee the land, or
Here neglected lang may wander
In want an' need,
Just like anither gobbling gander,
His auld King 's dead!

Lowrie, Markley, Hall an' Noble
Are a' left in a dreadfu' hobble.
Vanish'd and fled,
They're left now sairly vex'd wi' trouble,
Their auld King's dead!

These a', i' faith, and mony mair,
Wha' fostered by him weel did fare,
An' aye in ranks the foremost were
In time o' need,
May sairly grieve their king's na mair,
Auld Caucus 's dead!

Whilst these will mourn wi' waefu' voice,
A nation happy will rejoice,
An' mak' frae 'mangst her sons, a choice,
Affairs to lead,
An' shout wi' gladdest, loudest voice,
King Caucus 's dead!

Fu' lang he rul'd wi' iron sway,
An' mair tyrannic grew ilk day,
He aye was sure, our deadliest foe;
We're frae him freed,
His mad career is stopp'd for aye,
King Caucus 's dead!

Now ilk auld wife when 'bout her wark
Will frisk around, blythe as a lark,
An' ilk gay dashing dandy spark,
Wi' little dread,
Will joyfu' sing frae morn till dark
King Caucus 's dead!

Ye lasses a' the sound prolang,
For now ye need na fear aye wrang,
Death gied auld Cauc' a fatal bang,
An' low he's laid.
Let a' glad join the cheerful sang,
Auld Caucus 's dead!

EPITAPH.

Here lies auld Cauc', bairns he left nane,
His kingdom to inherit,
His minions now, sin' he is gane,
Will sure get their demerit!
He lang was forc'd (his strength sae low,)
To hobble 'bout on crutches:
May Nick, or whae'er has him now,
Fast haud him in his clutches.

SAWNEY.

*A word in season.*—A respectable tradesman in Bath, England, has the following lines printed upon his shop bills.

"My books are so crammed, and bad debts I've so many,
I'm resolved that in future I'll not trust a penny:
Giving credit to friends often friendship endangers,
And I hope ne'er again to be cheated by strangers."

*Rocking Stone.*—In Roxbury, Mass. about a mile south from Dr. Porter's meeting-house, there is a moveable rock, estimated to weigh upwards of forty-six tons, so nicely poised that a child six years of age can easily move it with one hand, and an adult person, with a single finger. It is very irregular, but resembles an egg in its general outline, and rests on two points, on a large rock, whose rounded top rises eight to sixteen feet from the earth.—With a little exertion, it may be made to rock a foot or more, and while in motion, it has a terrifying appearance to the bystander, seeming ready to fall and crush him to atoms. The rock is described in a late number of Silliman's Journal of Science, &c.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

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*English paper.*

*To purify River or any other muddy water.*—Dissolve half an ounce of alum in a pint of warm water, and stirring it about in a barrel of water just taken from a river, all the impurities will soon settle to the bottom, and in a day or two it will become as clear as the finest spring water.

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**Corner of Market & Second streets,**

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

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Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

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## For Sale or Barter,

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J. H. Lambdin,
*Agent.*

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

## $20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named

**Thomas Rickey,**

Aged 17 years and six months. He had on a blue coattee, blue pantaloons, and fur hat. Whoever takes up said boy, and returns him to me in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward with thanks. The law will be strictly enforced against any person who shall harbor said boy.

James Hagan.

March 12. 3

## FOR RENT,

**The Dwelling House**

On Front street, near Market street, Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.

*ALSO—*

**The Warehouse,**

Adjoining the above.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to

Geo. Miltenberger.

Jan. 30.—tf

## FOR RENT,

**A three story Dwelling House,**

In Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

*ALSO—*

**A Warehouse,**

At the corner of Wood and Water Streets, now occupied by Wm. Anderson.

*ALSO—*

**A two story House,**

At the corner of First and Smithfield Streets. Apply at the *Branch Bank U. S.* or to

John Thaw.

Feb. 27.—5t

## R. J. WALKER,

**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

**Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.**

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

## SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

**James B. Oliver,**

Has commenced the Business of a

**Scrivener and Conveyancer,**

*At the Mayor's Office,*

**Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.**

WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges pedlers' license, tavern license, and for guardians,* &c. and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.

Feb. 6 tf

## Swaim's Celebrated PANACEA.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of this Valuable Medicine.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Swaim for a regular and extensive supply, to meet the demands of the Western Country, which will be sold by the dozen, or single bottle, at his prices.

Charles Avery & Co.

*Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.*

Feb. 27.—5t

## WANTED

**A Journeyman Auger-Maker.**

MAKE application to *David Maclean, Jun.* near Mr. Arthurs' Factory. Feb 6

## A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 18.—tf.

## FURS.

**Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,**

BY THE PACK, and

**Beaver, by the pound,**

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, August 15. tf. *Market Street*

## A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

**500 ACRES:**

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

For sale at this Office, a fount of about 50lbs. English Type, of which this is a specimen. It will be sold low.

## PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

## The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

**Steubenville Cloths,**

*CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,*

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

## REMOVAL.

**Christopher Magee,**

HAS REMOVED HIS

**HAT MANUFACTORY**

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

## A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

***A SECTION OF LAND,***

**Containing 642 Acres,**

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

**A Valuable Saw-Mill,**

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

## New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

## FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

*PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

**JOHN ROBINSON,**

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

## ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

## WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

| | |
|---|---|
| PIG and Bar Lead | Flax & Tow Linen |
| Shot, assorted | Twilled Bags |
| Juniata Bar Iron | Buffalo Robes |
| do Nails | Tar by the bbl. |
| Writing & wrapping Paper | Spanish Moss |
| Prime manufactured Tobacco | Axes, Mattocks, |
| Window Glass | Trace Chains, Hoes, |
| Pittsburgh, June 6. tf | Plough Irons, &c. |

## SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials, | | 16 cts. per yd |
| 2 do. | do. | 14 |
| 1 do. | do. | 12 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 8 |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 4 |
| *Prices when the materials are found by the employer* | | |
| 3 Coats, on lath, | | 8 cts. per yd |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 5 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 6 |
| 2 do. | do. | 4 |
| 1 do. | do. | 2 |
| Hanging paper, | | 12½ cts. pr. rol |
| do. border, | | 25 |
| Whitewashing, | | 37½ cts. pr. room |

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

## Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

## COMMISSION HOUSE, Louisville, Ky.

**B. R. McIlvaine & Co.**

TAKE this method of informing their friends that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

## Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co. Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray, *Louisville, Ky.*

Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co. *Lexington, Ky.*

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

## Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

**DOCTOR G. DAWSON,**

*Has Just Received,*

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth, &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor, Transparent* and *Castile Soap, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf*, Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders, Tooth Brushes, Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Macouba Snuff*, Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Butters* for Tavern keepers, by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice*, best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c.* &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

*Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

**Swaim's Genuine Panacea,**

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases*, &c. &c. &c.

Jan. 9.


## To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Heares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.